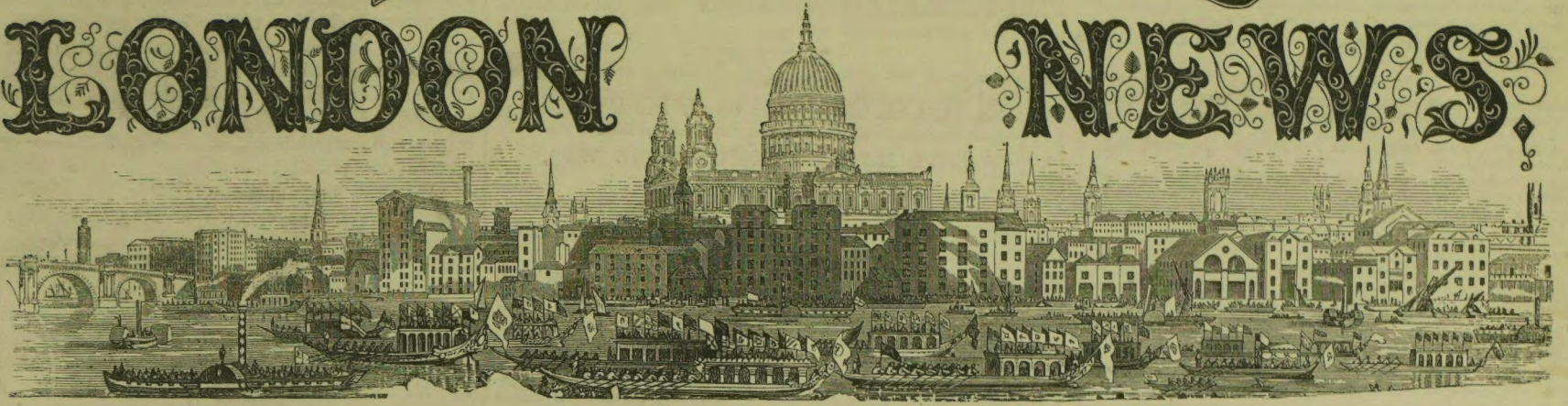


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1996.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



Arrival of a Despatch on the Battle-Field.

Incident at the Battle of Kaceljevo: Saving a Brother's Life.

Meeting of Achmed Eyoub and Nedjib Pasha after the Battle of Kaceljevo.

Interrogating a Wounded Russian after the Battle of Kaceljevo.

WAR SKETCHES, BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at 7, Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown, Dublin, the wife of T. W. McLaughlin, Esq., of Valparaiso, Chile, of a son.

On Aug. 31, at Cuddalore, Madras Presidency, the wife of Octavius Butler Irvine, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Petworth, Lady Leonfield, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Parndon Lodge, Harlow, Essex, the wife of Captain Rombulow Pearce, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at West Derby parish church, by the Rev. Frederic Harke, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Canonbury, assisted by the Rev. Canon Stewart, Rector of the parish, Ellis Mather, Esq., of Finch House, West Derby, to Blanche, eldest daughter of Peter George Heyworth, Esq., of Yewtree, near Liverpool.

On the 8th inst., at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by the Rev. Father Foley, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Palmer and Moore, J. W. O'Keefe, Esq., of Calcutta, to the Countess Mary (Minnie) Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel Count Rivarola, late 67th Regiment, and granddaughter of the late General Count Sir Francis Rivarola, K.H.K., C.M.G., G.C.M.L., &c.

## DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Bayford Grange, Herts, Dame Charlotte Pole, relict of Sir William Temple Pole, of Shute House, Devon, and niece of the late John Farquhar, of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts, aged 91.

On the 29th ult., suddenly, at Weston-super-Mare, Lady Steele-Graves, of Mickleton Manor, Gloucestershire, in the 61st year of her age.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 20.

## SUNDAY, Oct. 14.

Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. Moon's first quarter, 3.42 a.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Kynaston; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Clarke, Vicar of St. Mary's, Taunton. Whitehall, closed. Savoy, closed.

## MONDAY, Oct. 15.

Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874. Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, quarterly court, Freemasons' Hall, noon. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, Oct. 16.

Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry); and three following days. Alexandra Palace Annual Poultry and Pigeon Show (three days). Races: Coventry, Croydon, New-castle, Curragh.

## WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.

The Duchess of Edinburgh born, 1853. Cryptogamic Society of Scotland, third annual conference, at Dunkeld (three days). Fox-hunting begins.

## THURSDAY, Oct. 18.

St. Luke the Evangelist. Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. J. Plumtree on Eloquence).

## FRIDAY, Oct. 19.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m. Medical Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Races: Northallerton.

## SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge. Royal General Theatrical Fund: morning performance at the Globe Theatre. Thames Sailing Club.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General			
October.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
1	29.982	45.2	39.3	82	2	57.9	33.5	NNE. NE.	55	0.000	
2	30.191	44.8	41.4	88	6	59.2	32.7	NE. E.	68	.000	
3	30.450	47.5	42.1	83	3	60.9	35.7	E.	156	.005*	
4	30.596	47.0	40.0	78	2	59.3	37.6	E. NE. ENE.	100	.000	
5	30.355	45.2	44.3	97	7	55.1	35.9	ENE. WNW.	117	.065	
6	30.150	48.1	37.0	68	—	54.0	43.8	NW. N.	353	.000	
7	30.264	45.5	36.6	73	5	53.8	39.9	N. NNE.	231	0.000	

\* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.987	30.156	30.426	30.638	30.705	30.137	30.293
Temperature of Air	44.6°	44.0°	44.6°	43.4°	41.6°	52.7°	49.5°
Temperature of Evaporation	43.3°	43.1°	43.7°	42.7°	41.4°	47.5°	44.8°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NE.	E.	NE.	ENE.	N.	NNE.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 30	7 2	7 40	8 21	9 5	9 53	10 32
11 7	11 37	11 37	11 37	11 37	11 37	11 37

## ALBERT MEMORIAL COLLEGE,

The Public DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES for the year 1877 will be made by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., in the COLLEGE DINING-HALL, at Two p.m. The Distribution of Prizes will be followed by the usual Concert by the College Choir at 4.30. All application for Tickets should be made without delay to the Head Master.

**SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant,** Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine Daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart as above.

**EXHIBITION GALLERY.**—To Artists, Exhibitors, and others.—A well-frequented gallery, in the best position in London, the light perfect. AVAILABLE for a Short Period, on Moderate Terms, with competent assistance, and every facility for advantageously Exhibiting and Selling, or for Subscribing and Publishing. Only Artists of recognised reputation, or their representatives, treated with.—Address, E. G. Messrs. Street Brothers, 5, Seelie-street, W.C.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"** "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 3ft. by 22ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

**MASKELYNE and COOKE.** Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoë, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational séance, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MORRIS, Manager.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

**THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first and most popular portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT. Seats, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,** A HAPPY BUNGALOW; AT THE SEA-SIDE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and No. 24. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

Will be published on the 16th inst.,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (FREE BY POST 1s. 2½d.),

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1878,

CONTAINING

## SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS.

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR, FINE ART, &c.

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Government Offices and Officers; Bank of England and London and Westminster Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1877; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Postal Regulations; Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1877-78; Eclipses in the Year 1878; together with an amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table.

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**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY and during the Week, at Seven, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN; at Eight, ENGLAND IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II.—Misses: S. Amery, J. Fernandez, W. Terrie, E. F. Edgar, Pennington, A. Glover, H. Colard, &c.; Madames Leighton, Gertrude Dore, A. Murray, D'Arcy, and Wills. At 10.45, THE CONSPIRACY.—Messrs: C. Lort and F. Sims, Miss Kate Pampton, &c. Prices from 6d. to 55s. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

**THE MOONSTONE,** by Wilkie Collins, at 8.30. A New Drama, altered from the Novel. EVERY EVENING. Box-Office open daily from Eleven to Six. No booking fees.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

**MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE MOONSTONE,** by special Request, on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, at 2.30. Box plan now open, ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

The political contest in France—one, perhaps, of the most significant in regard to both her domestic and foreign policy that has occurred for the last half-century—will begin, and to all substantial ends will come to a close, to-morrow. The world will then know what is the present mind and will of France as to the basis upon which she desires to rest her civil institutions and her policy. Once already, and that not long since, the people of that country spoke with rare decision. By a large majority they elected to remain under a Republican form of Government, to be administered by Executive Officers loyally accepting the fiat of the Nation. Dissatisfied political parties, constituting a minority formidable for their social influence rather than for their numbers, persuaded the President of the Republic that the last Parliamentary Election was the result of a popular misapprehension; that the Chamber of Deputies was more radically disposed than were its constituents; that another trial would be followed by quite another verdict; and that for the sake of the safety, progress, and social order of France it was indispensable that Marshal MacMahon should demand the resignation of his Cabinet, should dissolve the Chamber which had supported it, and should once more appeal to universal suffrage to judge between the minority under his own patronage and the majority who in a moderate and conciliatory temper had followed the lead of his Ministers. Unfortunately, the soldier-statesman listened but too eagerly to their suggestions. On May 16 he announced his purpose, which the French people heard with as much astonishment as if they had seen a thunderbolt fall amongst them from a clear azure sky. For at that moment everything was going on calmly and prosperously. Trade and commerce, industry and National Finance, exhibited a smiling aspect. There was nothing to excite the alarm even of the most timid—no political cabals (at least, outside the Parliamentary arena), no secret or dangerous conspiracies, no popular clamours tending to subvert public authority, no serious difficulties to embarrass a peaceful foreign policy. It was not merely a day of hope, but a day of the partial realisation of hope; and it is probable that if the people of any other State of Europe had been called upon to point out the brightest instance among nations of the general success of self-government, France would have been named.

The abrupt disturbance of this tranquillity came from above. It came from men who seem to fear that the Republic was justifying its own being and was rapidly tending towards its own permanent establishment. It secured the co-operation of the Executive Power, and it presented to the world the strange spectacle of an Administrative revolt against the authority of the Nation, represented by the recently-elected House of the Legislature. It was uncalled for, unless intended to satisfy party and, we fear we must add, factious purposes. But, after all, it

professed to be a frank appeal to the judgment of the French people. All subsequent events have proved that it was not what it professed to be. Its abruptness, the instant prorogation of Parliament, the postponement of a new general election to the extremest period which the law will sanction, the wholesale change of prefects, sub-prefects, and minor executive officers, the closing of obnoxious municipal bodies, the prosecution of no end of Liberal journals, the misapplication of colportage regulations, the establishment of a vast system of political espionage, and a large variety of repressive arrangements, clearly intended to gag the free expression of opinion and to intimidate electors, especially those of rural constituencies, into acquiescence with the views of the President Marshal and his Ministers, lead almost irresistibly to the conclusion that, if possible, whether by fair means or by foul, France shall be made to declare her distrust of Republican institutions and her confidence in the loyalty and wisdom of President MacMahon and of the De Broglie Cabinet. As far as foreigners are concerned, there needs not the eloquence of M. Gambetta to place in its true light the question which the constituencies of France will have to determine to-morrow; nor, we apprehend, is there much danger that in France itself the real point submitted for judgment will be overlooked or misunderstood.

The broad issue to be determined by the result of the morrow's Elections may be thus stated. The choice will be between Personal and Parliamentary Government. Whence is national authority to be derived—from an official or from the people who placed him in office? In what spirit is it to be exercised—to gratify the demands of a few men occupying a prominent station, or to subserve the common interests of the people defined and interpreted by themselves? Who is to be supreme—the self-constituted "saviours of society," or the community which they undertake to save? With what voice is law to speak to Frenchmen—that of the Nation, or that of the man or men whom the Nation has chosen to give effect to its will? This is the grand question to be decided by the Elections. just about to come off. But it is not on any mere abstract question that judgment will be solicited, or the answer will be given to it. It is a question with which many and far-reaching practical consequences are intertwined. It is one of eventual peace or war. It is one involving religious liberty in all its most important phases. It is one intimately associated with the development of commercial enterprise, with the remunerative employment of industry, with the quiet progress of education under liberal auspices, and with the steady elevation or degradation of the French people as a civilised community. The stake to be played for is in value enormous—quite incalculable. And it depends very much upon how, by whom, and when, it is won, whether the position of France in Europe shall be peacefully maintained, or whether, being plunged into political confusion, she be doomed to encounter another half-century of ruinous and depressive disquietude.

It would be foolish to prophesy what will be the end of the pending electoral contest. On the one hand, the agents of the Government are taking all the means within their reach to obtain a National verdict adverse to the Republic; and, on the other, M. Gambetta makes the confident announcement that not only will the 363 Republican Members of the last Chamber be re-elected, but others will be sent to join them who will bring up their number to 400. This only will we remark. The "Radicals," as they are called, but who in reality would be classed by English politicians among ultra-Conservatives—should they succeed, as M. Gambetta gives out that they will, will have thoroughly deserved their success. Their patience under incessant provocation, their marvellous forbearance, their self-restraint, their calm but determined resolution uninterruptedly exercised for five months, have supplied ample evidence that the French people are quite as capable of self-government by means of Parliamentary Institutions as any people that can be named. We hope they will not be tried beyond their strength; that their decision, whatever it may be, legitimately deposited in the Ballot Urns, will be accepted by the President of the Republic; and that no illegal attempts will be made to substitute for the will of France, by a *coup d'état*, that of a minority practically opposed to it. The crisis is one of the gravest that can be imagined, and it ought to be morally impossible to postpone the solution of it beyond the General Election, or by any means to over-rule the popular voice legally expressed.

The *Times* states that Mr. Gladstone's intended visit to Ireland will be of a purely personal and private character.

Captain G. H. Parkin has been appointed Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, vice Hamilton, promoted.

Dr. Erasmus Wilson, who has provided the funds for bringing Cleopatra's Needle to England, has written to express a hope that the obelisk will be placed in Parliament-square.

The Marquis of Ripon spoke on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Penny Bank, held at Sheffield, and warmly commended the practice of thrift by the working classes.

Mr. Walter, M.P., presided at a conference held at Reading on Monday in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society, to consider "The national intemperance, and the best means of checking it."



## THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner at Balmoral Castle on Wednesday week the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Countess of Erroll, and the Lord Chancellor. The Hon. Lady Biddulph, Sir Allen Young, Colonel Teesdale, Mr. F. Knollys, the Rev. Mr. Dalton, and Dr. Proffit dined with the household, who were invited to join the Royal circle, with the other ladies and gentlemen, in the evening. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross and General Viscount Bridport left the castle. His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont came from Aberdeen the next day and lunched with the household, after which they were received by her Majesty. The Lord Chancellor left for London to attend a Cabinet Council. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch arrived at the castle on Saturday last and, with the Lord Chancellor, dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and the members of the Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated. Principal Tulloch dined with the Queen. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty on Monday. The Queen has paid frequent visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie, and, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has made various excursions to the Lion's Fair and other picturesque localities. The Lord Chancellor has dined generally with her Majesty. Prince Leopold has dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Prince has enjoyed excellent sport in the Dean Forest. Yesterday week he killed six prime stags, and on Saturday last four fell to his gun, two falling to right and left barrels. There was to have been a stag-dance in the evening in front of Abergeldie Castle, but owing to the illness of Miss Knollys, who is suffering from typhoid fever, it was postponed by command of his Royal Highness. Dr. Clayton is at the castle in attendance upon Miss Knollys. The Princess of Wales has driven out with the Queen.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales are expected to take their places on board the Britannia at Dartmouth next week. They are in No. 1 class (the lowest), and belong to the starboard watch. With the exception of having separate apartments, the Princes will be treated in every way like the other cadets.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have been the guests of Earl and Countess Dudley at Black Mount, Scotland.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Rossmore Castle, Monaghan, last week, on a visit to the Earl of Rossmore, after visiting the Earl of Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle. His Royal Highness travelled by the Glasgow mail-steamer Flame to Belfast, and proceeded thence by the ordinary nine a.m. train to Monaghan. Yesterday week the Duke inaugurated a drinking-fountain at Monaghan, which had been erected as a memorial of the late Lord Rossmore. The Duke has since been confined for a day or two to his room, in consequence of slight indisposition.

His Excellency Count Beust returned on Saturday last to the Austrian Embassy, to resume his diplomatic duties.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont have been the guests of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore at Glamis Castle.

General Meredith Read, American Minister at the Court of Athens, went out cub-hunting on Saturday last with Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. The meet was at Carden, and two foxes were killed and two run to earth. General Meredith Read left Wynnstay on Monday for Trentham, on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Masters of the City Guilds were entertained at dinner at the Mansion House on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor.

The School of Art, Science, and Literature for Ladies was opened at the Alexandra Palace on Monday.

The Thames overflowed its southern bank from Blackfriars Bridge to Westminster Bridge on Monday. Many houses were flooded, and traffic was in places suspended.

A further upward movement was made in the Bank rate on Thursday—namely, from 4 per cent, at which it was placed on the 4th inst., to 5 per cent.

About 5000 butchers and their relatives were present at an entertainment given to them by the Butchers' Trade Committee on Tuesday evening in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington. The Rev. J. A. Spurgeon presided.

The gelada monkey, known to naturalists only from the description of Dr. Edward Rüppell, who travelled in Abyssinia and published a book in 1835, is now to be seen alive in England. Some specimens are at the Alexandra Palace.

We learn from the *City Press* that Mr. Henry Nicholson, Inspector and Surveyor of the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House, has been elected Clerk to the Commissioners of Income Tax for the City, in place of Mr. Senior, deceased.

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, presided last Monday evening over the public opening of a new school in Westcott-street, Southwark, with accommodation for 818 children. The cost of the building and site amounts to £14,060.

At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Mr. Leslie moved a resolution in favour of that body considering the desirability of obtaining a supply of sea-water for fire-brigade purposes, for baths, and for watering the streets of London. After some discussion, this proposal was negatived by twenty-three votes to three.

The Lord Mayor distributed the prizes on Monday evening to the successful students in the educational classes of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street. The French prize was awarded to Mr. Dodd; German, to Mr. Tregaskis; English history, to Mr. C. W. Rowlandson; Latin, to Mr. J. Cameron; singing, to Mr. S. Williams; and Scripture knowledge, to Mr. Rebenisch. A selection of music was given by the members of the singing class.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week of October was 77,169, of whom 36,972 were in workhouses, and 40,197 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 1135, 4296, and 14,022 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 816, of whom 528 were men, 225 women, and 63 children.

The Marylebone Vestry has authorised their surveyor to take steps for planting 176 plane-trees in Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, towards the cost of which the inhabitants have raised £240. It is said that in two or three years' time this will be one of the finest avenues in London.—An application from Mrs. Whittton, of Well's-road, Regent's Park North, asking permission to plant lime-trees in Well's-road at her own expense, was granted.

A second public meeting was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel, at which a petition praying for a commutation of the sentence upon the Penge prisoners, on the ground that the verdict was not supported by the evidence, was adopted. The meeting was largely attended.—Mr. J. Scarlett Campbell, a Judge of Appeal in India, taking the chair. Among the speakers were Mr. Sheridan, M.P., Dr. Forbes Winslow, and Dr. Bristowe.—The newspaper controversy upon the verdict continues with unabated vigour.

The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday over a meeting of the committee appointed in February last to consider the position and prospects of the Crystal Palace. The report of the committee, which was adopted, expressed the opinion that the company possessed a most valuable property, and, while its educational and public advantages are great, with the Parliamentary powers now obtained, under able and judicious management, an amount of public usefulness far surpassing anything hitherto realised is still before the company.

At Wednesday's weekly meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the scheme of the school management committee for the instruction of pupil teachers and candidates at centres underwent another discussion, and the further consideration of the question was again adjourned. The vacancy in the representation of Westminster, caused by the death of Mr. Danby Seymour, was declared, and it was arranged to hold a special meeting for the election of a person to fill the vacancy on the 24th instant.

Dr. Frankland reports, as the result of his analysis of the waters supplied to the Metropolis and some of its suburbs during September, that the Thames waters furnished by the Chelsea, West Middlesex, Southwark, Grand Junction, and Lambeth Companies showed much greater pollution with organic matter than in July or August. The Grand Junction Company's water was turbid, from inefficient filtration. The proportion of organic impurity showed a marked excess in the Lambeth and Southwark Companies' waters. The Lea waters supplied by the New River and East London Companies were of superior quality, and had been efficiently filtered. The Kent and Colne Valley Companies and the Tottenham Local Board delivered deep well-water of excellent quality.

The repairs and improvement committee of Westminster Hospital have recently received the following contributions to their responsible undertaking, which is now nearly completed:—£210 from the Corporation of the city of London; a special legacy of £1000 from the residuary estate of the late Mr. James Graham, of 11, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park; and £500 from "A Friend of the Hospital." Upwards of one half the amount required has now been subscribed.—The North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, has received £1000 from the executors of the late Mr. James Graham. The executors state that the first distribution of the residue of his personal estate, amounting to £100,000, has been made to the various schools, hospitals, &c., selected by them in accordance with the provisions of his will.

A match was fired at Rainham on the 2nd inst., for the Inland Revenue Challenge Cup, between C company London Scottish and H company London Rifle Brigade (the holders), and resulted in favour of the latter by sixty-one points.—The Challenge Cup of the K Company, London Rifle Brigade, was competed for at Rainham on the 4th inst., when Sergeant Kitchingman was successful.—The annual prizes, given by the officers and gentlemen to the British Museum Rifle Association, were competed for at the South London Rifle Range, Nunhead, on Saturday last. The following were the principal winners:—Private Woolford, Silver Cup; Private Woolford, Champion Badge. Money prizes: Messrs. Woolford, Baxter, Clay, Waghorn, English, Mooney, Jeffrey, Tatnall, Harvey, Calver, Arlett, Baynes, Anderson, Lake, Paul, and Saunders.

The Coroner's inquiry into the death of Frederick John Chalkley, which occurred at the House of Detention (where the deceased was placed on the charge of having been concerned in the outrage and burglary at the house of Mr. Braham, in City-road, on the night of Sept. 8), was brought to a close on Friday, the 5th inst. The jury, after three-quarters of an hour's consideration, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and said that Detective Allingham was much to blame in moving the deceased against the wishes of the hospital authorities, and that in future written authority should be obtained before the removal of any person charged with crime. The jury added an expression of opinion that the deceased was in no way connected with the burglary, and said they hoped the Treasury would give something towards the expense which his mother, a widow, had been put to. Mr. Braham said he would give the widow £10.

The address to the members of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, upon the occasion of the opening of its fifty-fifth session, was given on Wednesday evening by Dr. W. B. Richardson, F.R.S., the subject selected being the Culture and Pursuit of a Literary Life.—The annual meeting of the College for Men and Women, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, was held there last Monday evening. Mr. Kegan Paul gave the opening address, and the other speakers were Mrs. William Grey, with the following teachers of the college—Professor Amos, Mr. Nesbitt, the Miss Drewrys, Professor Seeley, Mr. R. S. Poole, and others. The value of mixed education, of simple pass examinations, and the absence of prizes was strongly urged, and the special objects of the different classes explained. The annual report, read by Mrs. Malleon, the hon. sec., spoke hopefully of the state of the college, and drew attention to the lectures and discussions held on Saturdays.

There were 2420 births and 1308 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 75, whereas the deaths were 66 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 10 and 13 in the two preceding weeks, further rose last week to 14, of which 10 were recorded in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, and 4 in private dwellings. There were 23 deaths from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 21 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 36 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class only 153 deaths were referred, against 226, 190, and 174 in the three preceding weeks. These 153 deaths were 121 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 2.3 per 1000. In Greater London 2947 births and 1530 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 48.5 deg., or 5.2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine during the week was 33.3 hours out of the 80 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

## THE LATE COLONEL ANDERSON, C.B.

The Australian papers of last July announced the death of this venerable gentleman, a veteran soldier and colonist of many years' standing, who was also the father of Colonel Acland Anderson, the officer commanding the volunteer forces in the province of Victoria. Colonel Joseph Anderson, who was eighty-eight years of age, had served throughout the great French war, at the battle of Maida, at Aboukir, and in the Peninsula, at Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor, in Guadalupe, and in Central India. He entered the Army in 1805 as an Ensign in the 78th Highlanders, but afterwards held commissions in the 24th Regiment, the York Chasseurs, and the 50th (Queen's Own), of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel. He distinguished himself by many acts of courage and military skill, and was severely wounded in the Gwalior campaign, while commanding a brigade in a charge against the enemy's guns. For this he received the bronze Star of India and was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He had also obtained by his previous services the rank of a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelph Order; and he held the Peninsular war medal, with four clasps. Colonel Joseph Anderson, after forty years' service on full pay, retired from active duty in 1848, and settled in Australia, where he became the owner of lands and sheep on the Goulburn River. He was appointed a member of the old nominee Legislative Council of Victoria in 1852, and exerted himself to prevent the admission of convicts, and latterly of Chinese immigrants, into that province, as well as to provide for its military defences. His son, Colonel W. A. D. Anderson, is mentioned above; he has also left several daughters, married to gentlemen of good position in the colony. His funeral, in the St. Kilda Cemetery, near Melbourne, was conducted with military state and ceremony, the coffin borne upon a gun-carriage, with the Union Jack and his cocked-hat and sword; and his horse led behind it. Many officers and gentlemen of his acquaintance, with two of the Governor's Staff, followed it to the grave; the procession was filed by the different volunteer corps of Melbourne, Collingwood, St. Kilda, Richmond, and Emerald Hill; and, finally, the Victoria Artillery Volunteers fired a farewell volley over the grave. We give a Portrait of the deceased gentleman, from a photograph by Johnstone and O'Shannessy, of Melbourne.

## H.M.S. IRIS.

## ARMED DESPATCH-VESSEL.

This vessel is remarkable as being designed to be the fastest vessel of war in the world. That position is believed to have been held hitherto by H.M.S. Inconstant, a ship of 5780 tons displacement, and with engines of 7360-horse power. The Inconstant, when fully rigged, and having a displacement of 5330 tons, attained a mean speed on the measured mile of 16.513 knots.

The Iris, with engines expected to develop a power of 7000 horses, will have a load-displacement not exceeding 3700 tons. There ought therefore to be no difficulty in realising the promised speed of 17½ knots, or twenty statute miles an hour. This ship, too, will differ greatly from other fast seagoing vessels, by reason of her shortness in proportion to her breadth. She has only six and a half beams in her length, her length being 300 ft., and her breadth 46 ft. 1 in.

Unlike other fast vessels, she will be propelled by twin screws. Each of these screws has four blades, and the trial of the vessel on her passage round from Pembroke to Portsmouth has shown that with this arrangement the ship is able to withstand the strain of the engines, with very little vibration. The engines have not yet been worked to their full power, but there is every promise of great success in this respect. The main advantages of two screws in a ship of war are, however, other than this. They are, that the ship can still work and manoeuvre with one engine or one screw broken down; and can be steered, if both engines are intact, when the rudder is disabled; and, further, that the engines can be placed in separate engine-rooms shut off from each other by water-tight partitions, and that the power of the engines can be developed with a lighter draught of water.

The late firm of J. and W. Dudgeon, of Millwall, did much to introduce twin screws; and the late Captain Cowper Coles and Messrs. Laird introduced twin screws into the Captain with success. But the twin-screw engines of the Devastation, arranged by Mr. Reed and Mr. Wright, and made by John Penn and Sons, were the first great success, as compared with the single screw.

Since the Iris' trials, the Alexandra and Téméraire, masted ships, have given further illustration of the excellent steaming results of twin screws. The Alexandra, with twin screws, had a higher engine efficiency on her six-hours' trial, as well as on the measured mile, than had been obtained in the Hercules or Sultan with single screws; and the Téméraire, although only 285 ft. long, and with but a trifle more than 4½ beams in her length, gave on the measured-mile trial, when complete for sea, and at a speed of 14.651 knots, better indices of performance than had ever been obtained from the Hercules, Sultan, Alexandra, or Monarch.

The engines of the Iris are built by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field. The diameter of the low-pressure cylinders is 6½ ft. The working barrels of these cylinders are made of Whitworth fluid compressed steel. The screw shafts are made of the same material, and are forged hollow. It is intended to work the engines, when the highest speed is wanted, with steam at a pressure of 60 lb. to the square inch; but the engines can be worked, when there appears to be need for it, at not more than 61 lb. or 71 lb. pressure. The shells of the boilers are also made of steel, the same material as has been employed for the whole of the hull. This steel, which has given the very highest satisfaction, was manufactured at the Landore-Siemens works at Swansea, by the Siemens process.

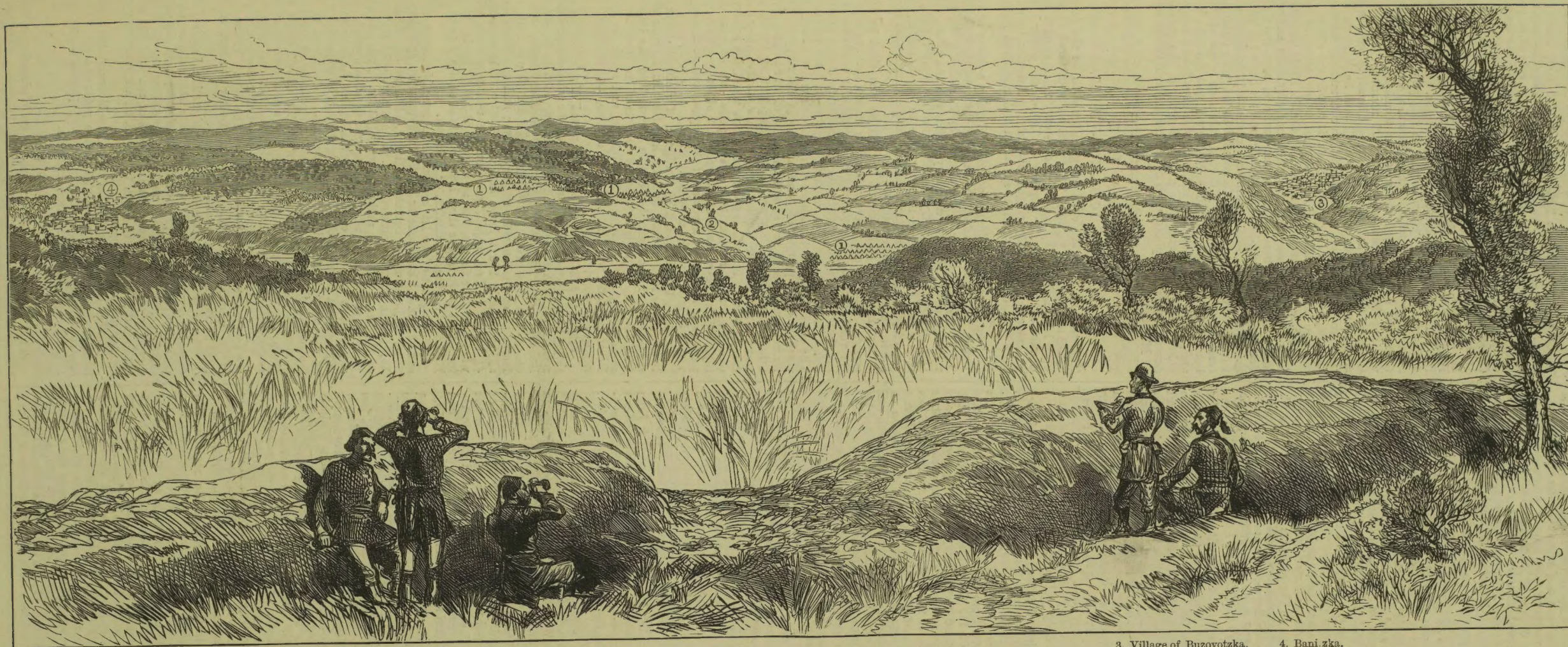
There are two engine-rooms and two boiler-rooms, occupying together one half of the length of the ship. The weight of the machinery and fuel will equal nearly one half of the total displacement or weight of the ship.

The Iris is intended, as her designation implies, for despatch service in time of war—a service which she ought to perform without the slightest risk of hindrance from any other existing ship. She has the means of defending herself if she should be attacked, having an armament of ten light but long range and accurate shell guns, two of which are mounted upon the fore-castle and poop respectively.

The Iris and her companion vessel, the Mercury, are hardly likely to be surpassed in speed for some years at least. They are costly messengers, and require a very powerful war fleet as their Jupiter to justify their creation.

The Marquis of Salisbury opened on Wednesday a Convalescent Home which has been erected at Rawdon, a few miles from Bradford, by Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P. On Thursday his Lordship was presented in the Corn Exchange, Bradford, with an address from the Chamber of Commerce in that town; and in the evening he addressed a political meeting in St. George's Hall.





1. Russian Tents. 2. Road to Biela.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION, FROM AN ADVANCED POST NEAR BIELA.

3. Village of Buzovotzka. 4. Bani.zka.



MARCH ON BIELA: ABREAK DOWN—ENGINEERS TO THE FRONT.

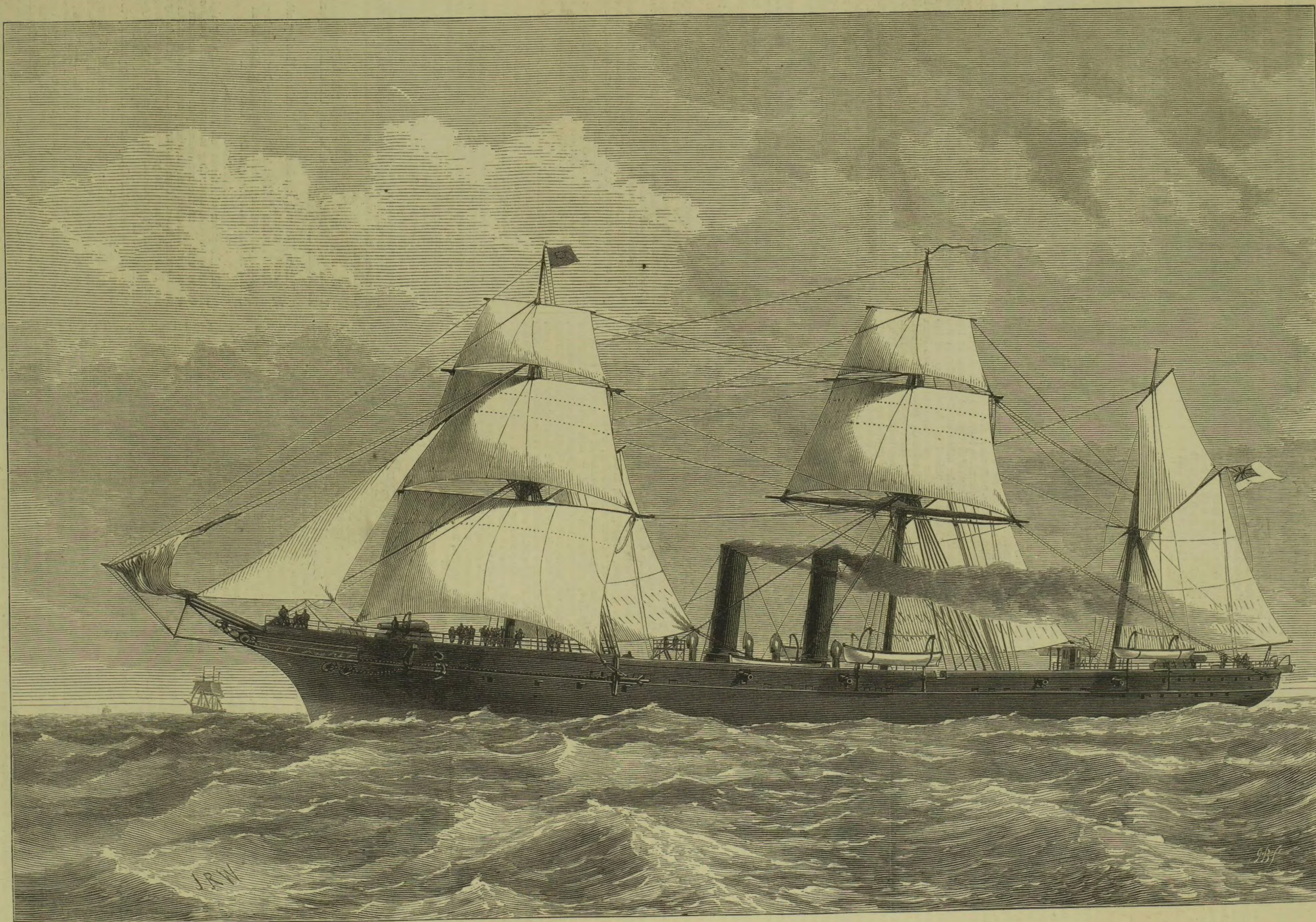


THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL JOSEPH ANDERSON, C.B., K.H.



BEFORE BIELA: NIGHT BEFORE BATTLE—CALLING TO PRAYER.





NEW DESPATCH VESSEL, H.M.S. IRIS, BUILT OF STEEL.



## THE WAR.

Changes of military command, both on the Russian and on the Turkish side, have been announced, as if in reply to some recent conjectures about the probable suspension of active operations for this year's campaign. General Todleben, the renowned director of the fortifications and defences of Sebastopol, has taken charge of the approaches and advanced works for the renewed attack on Plevna. General Skobelev, who lately won high distinction by his capture of two of the Turkish redoubts, and by his share in the capture of Lovatz, is appointed to command the Sixteenth Army Division. Prince Imeritinsky, to whom, jointly with Skobelev, belongs the merit of those achievements, now becomes Chief of the Staff, in place of old General Nepokoitschitsky; and General Gourko, who led the bold though vain and useless raid across the Balkans, takes command of a large cavalry force on the roads westward of Plevna, by which it is hoped to cut off Osman Pasha's supplies. On the Turkish side, as we mentioned last week, considerable changes have been made. Mahomet Ali Pasha has been removed from his chief command of the Turkish army on the Lom, between Rustchuk and Shumla, and has been sent back to guard the Serbian and Bosnian frontiers. He is succeeded by Suleiman Pasha, who leaves the Shipka Pass and the Army of the Balkans to Raouf Pasha; but there is an enforced cessation of the sanguinary struggle there, owing to the fall of wintry snow.

The Russian Imperial Guard being now added to the forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas before Plevna, it is expected that renewed fighting will speedily take place in that quarter, and that the Roumanians will soon make another attempt on the second Gravitza redoubt, to which they have drawn their parallel lines of trenches as near as they can. We refer to the illustration, in our Supplement this week, from a sketch by Herr Schönberg, our Special Artist with the Roumanian army before Plevna. It presents a View of both the Turkish redoubts at Gravitza, with the right wing of Osman Pasha's defensive positions and the Roumanian approaches to them. Other sketches, by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist with a division of the Turkish army between the Lom and the Jantra, furnish illustrations of the battle fought on the 14th ult. at Kaceljevo, and of the subsequent march in the direction of Biela. The Russian positions, however, near Biela, were found by Mahomet Ali Pasha rather too formidable, and he retired upon the Lom, for which act of discretion, it seems, he has been deprived of his Bulgarian command. We learn that the Turkish defence of Plevna has been strengthened by the junction of Chefket Pasha's forces with those of Osman Pasha, bringing a large amount of stores and ammunition. This was effected last Tuesday, in spite of an attempt to intercept them by a detachment of Russian cavalry, who were repulsed with much loss in a skirmish at Lukovitz.

Detachments of the Turkish garrison of Silistria occupy the island of Chicin, in the lake of Borcea on the Danube, where they are constructing fortifications. The Russians, on their part, are engaged in throwing a bridge with a fortified *tête de pont* over one of the arms of the Borcea lake, with the object cannonading the Turkish position in Chicin. A large number of Russian troops have been sent to Kalarasch, and the Roumanian militia in the adjacent districts have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to prevent a possible Turkish landing from Silistria.

The head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas are to be removed back to Sistova, while the Emperor Alexander proposes to sojourn during the winter at Bucharest, and the Empress will join him in the Roumanian capital. Military hospitals for ten thousand Russian sick and wounded are being erected on the banks of the Danube. The materials of the late Vienna Exhibition Palace are used for these temporary buildings. It is rumoured that the pontoon bridges at Sistova and Nicopolis are much damaged.

Although the participation of Serbia in the war is not looked for immediately, the military movement in the Principality is now in full train. The artillery is on its march from Branicovo to Veliki and Izvor. The formation of new batteries has also commenced, and single detachments of cavalry have already left for Krusevatz.

A brief account of the recent Turkish victories in Armenia, with a small map to aid its comprehension, will be found in our Supplement. Ahmed Moukhtar's official despatch, dated yesterday week, states that on that day "the bulk of the Russian forces left the heights of Kabak and fell back to the foot of Karatmol, abandoning their positions parallel with our line." He further says that "the losses of the enemy during the three days' battles at Yahnilar, Gulveren, and Aladja dagh are estimated at 10,000 hors de combat. Ours are estimated at about 2000 men, including nine officers killed and six wounded. The Grand Duke Michael commanded in person. Providence has happily frustrated the formidable plans of our enemies." On the other hand, a Russian official despatch from Karajal, dated last Tuesday, states that, "in consequence of the actions on the 2nd and 3rd inst., and the new positions occupied by us, the enemy on Monday night abandoned most of his positions—Kizil-Tepe among others—and began to retreat. Our troops pursued the Turks energetically, and by nightfall occupied the line of Hadschiveli, Soubatan, and Gulveren." We must await further information to decide between these contradictory accounts.

Last Tuesday, at Constantinople, upon the occasion of the Feast of the Bairam, the Sultan transmitted to the commanders of the troops his congratulations and good wishes. His Majesty added that he hoped the war would soon be concluded to the advantage of Turkey, and that the soldiers would return from the seat of war to repair by labour the enormous losses sustained in the defence of the country.

The fourth annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of England was begun in Bristol on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Frederick Burton, of London. There was a large attendance of the profession.

The Free Presbytery of Glasgow has resolved to recommend that ministers should call the attention of their flocks to the unusually favourable harvest season as a fit matter for thanksgiving; and it was suggested by the mover of the resolution that in connection with the subject the minds of the people should be directed to the atheistical teaching of those who are called distinguished men of science as to the operation of natural laws, and which is calculated to undermine the foundation of all religion.

The court of inquiry into the loss of the *Avalanche* and the *Forest* ended on Tuesday. The Commissioner and his assessors found that the captain of the *Avalanche* was partly to blame for the collision, and that Captain Lockhardt, the captain of the *Forest*, was much to blame for not having kept his eye on the light of the *Avalanche*. At the same time, looking to the long services of Captain Lockhardt, to the way in which he had given his evidence, and his subsequent conduct, the Court was of opinion that, while not cancelling or suspending his certificate, he ought to be reprimanded for not having shown greater promptitude at the moment of collision.

## RELIEF FOR VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Mr. A. K. Lloyd, commissioner to the National Aid Society, writes to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, giving an account of his operations at the seat of war. At Bucharest, he says, the hospitals require but little, oiled silk being the only thing not procurable on the spot. In the case of the Roumanians, private benevolence has found house room and medical attendance. The state of things at Fratesti is serious. "The Russians could not foresee," says Mr. Lloyd, "that Fratesti would be called upon to play any part in the service of the sick and wounded. If Rustchuk had fallen their dépôt would have been Gurgevo; and, in fact, it was not till the Turkish shells threatened to set fire to that town that they made Fratesti the terminus for commissariat purposes of that line." The Princess of Roumania has had two baraquas specially fitted up, in which she receives thirty-six patients, selecting from the other hospitals the most serious cases, in order that they may have the quietude and fresh air of the neighbourhood outside the town. Mr. Lloyd mentions that the want of trained nurses in the hospitals is greatly felt.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., on behalf of the National Aid Society for Sick and Wounded, has placed the two ambulance-waggons presented by the French Government after the Franco-German war and twenty copies of the Red Cross book at the disposal of the Order of St. John, for use at the centres being established over England for relief of sufferers by accident and for instruction in sick-bearing drill and elementary surgery. Already, at Sevenoaks, Woolwich, and Worcester, dépôts of ambulance material are being formed, and local committees are being organised.

We have received from the Central Committee of the Red Crescent Society a circular explaining its objects and exploring aid. This society, which is founded on the basis of the Geneva Convention, was started on the declaration of the present war for the relief of the wounded, and at the outset had very serious obstacles to overcome. At the present moment two hospitals, fitted up for more than 500 wounded, have been established, one on the banks of the Bosphorus, at the mouth of the Black Sea, and the other at Beylerbey, in the Royal Palace, which has been placed at the disposal of the society by the Sultan. Similar establishments have been opened at Varna, Adrianople, Rustchuk, Silistria, Rasgrad, and Shumla, which daily receive their quota of wounded. Five field ambulances, too, fully provided with all alleviating contrivances, follow the armies, and gather up and tend thousands of wounded previous to their being forwarded to the various hospitals of the Army and the Red Crescent. The committee are exceedingly grateful for the assistance they have already received from English benevolence, particularly the Red Cross Society and the Stafford House Committee; but still their anxiety to relieve suffering far exceeds their ability, and they make an earnest appeal for additional succour in money or in kind. The Ottoman Bank, London, will receive subscriptions.

The schooner yacht *Constance*, of 255 tons burden, belonging to Captain P. C. Lovett, of Luscombe-park, Buckinghamshire, which her owner has placed at the disposal of Lady Burdett-Coutts for the purposes of the Turkish Compassionate Fund, sailed from Southampton last Saturday for Constantinople, with a full cargo of miscellaneous goods, which she has shipped at that port. The *Hampshire Independent* of Saturday says:—"The main saloon—a capacious department, handsomely fitted—has been cleared of all its furniture and converted into a ship's hold; and this, as well as the space under the flooring and many of the cabins, is filled with substantial contributions to the fund. These gifts are of a most miscellaneous kind, and the parcels vary in weight from a couple of ounces to at least half a ton. The articles sent embrace quinine, drugs, pills, Etna lamps, flannels, calicoes, blankets, cotton prints, and hosiery, many kinds of patent foods, hammers and nails, 252 bottles of chlorodyne, a case of camphorina, mackintosh sheeting and other indiarubber goods, sewing-cotton, needles, bandages, a bandage machine, lint and old linen, and mufflers." Captain Lovett, who has had the yacht thoroughly refitted for this voyage at his own cost, and who also bears the expense of maintenance of ship and all on board while away, himself commands the *Constance*, assisted as sailing master by Captain John Pond, of Weymouth, and a crew of fifteen hands all told. Mr. Bartlett, a member of Keble College, Oxford, goes out in the *Constance*, at the Baroness's request, to act for her Ladyship, under Mr. Layard's directions, in the distribution of relief to the suffering non-combatants, for whom the proceeds of the fund are entirely intended.

In view of the pressing needs of the sick and wounded, as stated in letters from the Russian Red Cross Society, it was resolved, at a meeting recently held of the Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers' Relief Fund, to solicit contributions of blankets, warm dressing-gowns, flannel vests, woollen stockings, lint, bandages, &c., which may be sent to No. 9, Great Winchester-street, E.C. (Mr. John Sands); Lady Lyett, Mrs. Hamilton Fletcher, Mrs. John Draper, Mrs. Horace Philbrick, and Miss de Winton having kindly undertaken the charge of their reception; and it was further resolved to solicit the co-operation of ladies in London and the provinces in this work. Mr. Lewis Farley reported that the Rev. Mr. Lamson had left London *en route* for the seat of war, taking with him a supply of money, blankets, flannel vests, woollen stockings, &c.; and that Dr. George H. Lamson had also left direct for Bucharest with a supply of medical stores and surgical instruments. The thanks of the committee were expressed to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, which had kindly consented to carry the stores at half rates as far as Vienna.

The Stafford House Committee have received further subscriptions from India, together with many letters expressing sympathy with the Turks. The following is an extract from one of these letters, written by an English resident in the Punjab:—"I hope to be able to send you £50 more in a few days. The interest the war is exciting among the upper classes of Mohammedans is intense. When they call little else is talked about; and many of them have the maps at their finger-ends."

Mr. Edwin H. Baverstock writes to the *Times*:—"Your special correspondent's interesting account of Lady Strangford's hospital work at Adrianople induces me, as a member of her British Hospital and Ambulance Fund Committee, to call attention to the fact that a most urgent telegram has been received from Lady Strangford requesting another thousand pounds to be forwarded. This, from lack of funds, it is impossible to do, and unless money comes in, and that speedily, the hospital must be closed. Lady Strangford left England in full faith that means would be forthcoming to sustain the hospital; she is there as 'the friend of the suffering;' and, as your correspondent witnesses, her patients are receiving a 'practical lesson in Christian charity.' She asks for help from those able and willing to give, and I do not believe she will ask in vain. Donations may be sent to the head office of the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; to its branch, St. James's-square, S.W.; to the account of Lady Strangford's British Hospital and Ambulance Fund; or to myself, 36, Queen-square, Bloomsbury."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon on Thursday issued a new manifesto, in which he says the Constitutional Republic is not in danger, and the present Government is not under clerical influence, as is supposed. The present struggle in France is a battle between order and disorder. The President appeals to the French nation to answer to his call, and the Marshal says, placed by the Constitution in a situation that duty forbids him to abandon, he will maintain order and peace.

The electoral addresses of both the real and the nominal chiefs of the Opposition have been published.

M. Gambetta professes great confidence in the result of the elections. He says:—"My profound conviction, based on sure premisses, allows me to declare without rashness a week before the voting that France, in spite of all the manoeuvres directed against the freedom of her votes, will repudiate the administrative pressure, will scorn the official candidature and its agents, and will thrust far from her Royalists, Casarists, Clericals, the knaves as well as the violent; she will condemn dictatorial policy, she will leave the Chief of the Executive Power, transformed into a plebiscitary candidate, no other alternative but to submit or resign; for as for ourselves, sure of the support of the country thus solemnly declared, we shall know how to cause its will to prevail over the opposition of a powerless and incorrigible minority. Without passion, without weakness, without vehemence, we will do our duty. The union of all good Frenchmen, Liberals, Republicans by conviction or by birth, labourers, peasants, bourgeois, the world of work and of thrift, will keep us discreet, and will render us invincible for the country and the Republic." Dispensing with the usual preliminary inquiry, in order to get the judgment of the Correctional Police before the day fixed for the election, the French Government have summoned M. Gambetta to appear before that tribunal on Friday, the 12th, to answer the charge of offending the Marshal by placarding the electoral address in the streets.

M. Jules Grévy, in his address—powerful in its judicial calmness of statement—refutes the various accusations brought against the late Chamber of Deputies, and compares the present league of dynastic parties to that of 1849. The league of the present day, he avers, wishes, as in 1849, to revise the Constitution, an impossibility with a Republican Chamber.

M. Gambetta addressed the electors of the twentieth arrondissement on Tuesday night in the American Circus, Château d'Eau. About 6000 persons attended by invitation, and M. Gambetta had an enthusiastic reception. He spoke for an hour and a quarter, enlarging during a great part of his speech on the benefits of universal suffrage, and attributing the quietness of the French people under the provocations which they are now suffering to its establishment. M. Gambetta continues to be confident in the result of the appeal to the nation.

The Duc de Broglie, addressing the Conservative committee on Wednesday, devoted himself to refuting the charges of M. Gambetta, asserting that the real issue lay between Radicalism and Conservatism. He declared that the President had no desire to destroy the Republic, and denied the accusations of clericalism brought against the Government.

M. de Fourtou has addressed a sharp circular to the prefects, directing them to take instant and stringent proceedings against what he calls the "agents of disorder," who continue to spread in the provinces—notwithstanding repeated disavowals on the part of the Head of the State—the idea that the Government is allowing itself to be so influenced by clericalism as to pursue a course of policy of a nature to compromise the maintenance of peace.

M. Louis Blanc addressed a meeting of his constituents in the fifth arrondissement on Sunday, and said that the enterprise of May 16 was the work of clericalism, which, if successful, would render that influence all powerful.

The manifesto of the Left groups in the Senate has been published. It urges the electors not to abstain from voting and not to be intimidated, and tells them that when they have spoken their word ought to be obeyed.

Hostile manifestations were made on the arrival of Prince Napoleon at Ajaccio to carry on his canvass. In consequence, the Prince has addressed a communication to the Minister of Justice complaining of the conduct of the police and the authorities.

The Government continues to prosecute persons for libelling either the Marshal or the Ministers, and two convictions of ex-deputies are reported. The manager of the now deceased *Mot d'Ordre* has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine of £80, for insulting the Court of Appeal in Paris. The *Bien Public* has been fined £20 for reporting the second stage of the Gambetta prosecution.

The authorities have authorised the town of Chateaudun to incorporate the cross of the Legion of Honour with the town arms, in remembrance of the glorious resistance of 1870, and announced the favour beforehand to M. Pontalis, the official candidate.

## HOLLAND.

The King on Wednesday received MM. Kappeynne and Van de Copello, the leaders of the United Liberal parties in the Second Chamber.

## GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin for Varzin on Monday, attended by Count Herbert.

The Prussian Cabinet held a sitting last Saturday, when proposals for carrying further the policy of internal administrative reform were brought under discussion.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna on Monday night for Hungary, where, according to now established custom, the Court will spend the remaining part of the autumn at the château of Gödölloe, and the early part of winter at the Royal residence in Buda. Count Andrassy also left on Monday night for Hungary, where he proposes to spend about a fortnight with his family at his country seat, and then probably establish himself at Buda until the meeting of the Delegations, which are to assemble this year in Vienna, probably towards the end of November.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet an explanation was given on the part of the Government in regard to the police supervision to which the deputy Herr Helfy has been subjected. It was declared that none of the authorities had given orders for such supervision, and that the policeman on duty in Kisfaludy-street had entered Herr Helfy's house solely in consequence of a misunderstanding. After a protracted and heated discussion the House resolved by a large majority to pass to the order of the day, in accordance with a motion brought forward by the Government. On Wednesday Herr Helfy gave notice of a question asking if the Government were disposed to lay before the House a full and detailed account of the recent occurrences in Svezlek.

## GREECE.

The King has decided, in accord with the Ministry, to convoke the Chambers for the 22nd inst. His Majesty wishes the Cabinet, as at present constituted, to continue the direction of affairs.



## DENMARK.

The Supreme Court has acquitted MM. Hall and Worsade, former Ministers of Public Worship, of the charge brought against them by the Folkething of illegal proceedings in connection with the building of the new theatre. The State will bear the costs of the trial.

In the Folkething a motion, introduced by the leader of the Left, to refer the budget for the current financial year to a committee of fifteen, has been unanimously adopted.

## AMERICA.

The New York Democratic Convention has adopted resolutions condemning the election of President Hayes as illegal; at the same time, the Convention approve the southern policy of the President.

The Democrats in Ohio have carried the State elections by a large majority, which is variously estimated from 10,000 to 25,000. In Iowa the Republicans have been successful, but their previous majority has been reduced.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, was arrested in Washington last Saturday on a warrant issued in compliance with a requisition from South Carolina, where he is indicted for felony against the State Government. Patterson, however, was subsequently bailed out on the Habeas Corpus Act till Oct. 17.

General Miles, who has been pursuing the Nez Percés Indians fleeing towards the Canadian border, came up with them on Sept. 30, and had a severe engagement. Seventeen of the Redskins, including the brother of their chief, Joseph, were killed and forty wounded, most of their horses being captured. Twenty-four of the soldiers were killed and forty-four wounded. The Indians have surrendered.

A tremendous storm, which raged along the Atlantic coast on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th, wrecked many vessels, and caused great damage by freshets. The coasts were swept by hurricanes from Nova Scotia to Florida, and the storm was also severe on the lakes. Numerous railway disasters have also occurred in the middle States by the washing away of the rails, and over a hundred persons have been thus killed and injured. A portion of the iron railway bridge across the Missouri River at Atchison, at Kansas, was undermined by a freshet, and fell.

The *London Gazette* notifies that the Siamese Government has prohibited the export of rice from Sept. 23, to Sept. 13, 1878.

At Grahamstown experiments have been made which are said to prove that the coal from the Indive mines is equal in every respect to English.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed William Alexander George Young, Esq., C.M.G., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of British Guiana.

An earthquake shock was felt at Geneva on Monday morning. Clocks were stopped, bells were rung, buildings cracked, and the English and Russian churches were rather shaken.

The order of Jan. 27 last prohibiting the landing in Great Britain of cattle brought from a port or place in Belgium or the German Empire has been revoked by the Privy Council.

Cleopatra's Needle is threading its way safely towards our shores. The steamer Olga, with the Obelisk in tow, left Gibraltar on Monday in fine weather, and on Wednesday morning they were seen passing Cape St. Vincent.

Information has been received by telegraph of the safe arrival on the 3rd inst. of the ship Waitangi at her destination in New Zealand. This vessel was dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General for New Zealand, with 258 emigrants for Canterbury, sailing from Plymouth on July 12.

Amended regulations for the open competition of July next for the Civil Service of India have been issued. At the final examination at the close of the second year of probation of the selected candidates under the new regulations, any one of the following additional subjects may be taken up—viz., botany, geology, and zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.

*Lloyd's Shipping List* states that two German steamers have reached Siberia by sea this year; and a sailing-vessel has made the passage from the mouth of the Jenissei to Norway laden with Siberian products. The Thames, Captain Wiggins, after wintering at Jenissei, grounded at the mouth of the river on starting, and has not yet been floated, though its cargo was thrown overboard, including, it is feared, the collection of Mr. Seeborn, who was a passenger.

Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth Sound on the 4th inst. two ships for the Australian Colonies. The first was Messrs. Devitt and Moore's ship Sabraon, 2131 tons (Captain Elmslie), for Melbourne; having on board 59 first and 36 second class passengers, in addition to a full general cargo. The second was Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co.'s ship Trevelyan, 1041 tons (Captain W. Edwards), for Sydney, with Government emigrants. She was chartered for this purpose by Mr. Forster, Agent-General for New South Wales, and takes out 67 married couples, 86 single men, 46 single women, 59 boys, 62 girls, and 26 infants.

A disastrous wreck occurred in July last on the coast of Chili. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessel Eten struck upon a sunken rock at Ventura Point, 120 miles south of Coquimbo, and only thirty-five persons were saved out of 155. Painful rumours were circulated by the Chilean journals to the effect that Captain Chitfield, of H.M.S. Amethyst, had neglected to afford assistance; but from papers which the Admiralty have communicated to the press it appears that the allegation was groundless. The Amethyst was actually sent to give relief to the shipwrecked mariners, and it was only on finding that the sea was sweeping over the rock where the shipwrecked travellers had taken refuge, and that none of them remained on it, that the Amethyst returned from her errand of mercy.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto William Buell Richards, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada; Antoine Aimé Dorion, Esq., Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada; John Henry de Villiers, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Speaker of the Legislative Council of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope; David Tennant, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope; George Wigram Allen, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the colony of New South Wales; and John Budd Phear, Esq., Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon.

To mark a long and close connection with the borough of Saffron Walden, the Mayor, Mr. G. S. Gibson, has presented to the Corporation suitable plans and a check for £4000 for the erection of a new Townhall for municipal and educational purposes. Mr. Gibson, who is completing his second year of office as Mayor, has been connected with the town for more than half a century.

## THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Reports of a highly favourable nature have been received with regard to the harvest prospects of Southern India. Rain has begun to fall also throughout the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Central Province, Central India, Rajpootana, the Punjab, and parts of Bombay, and there is every sign of its continuance.

The following telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Oct. 5, has been received at the India Office:—

Season telegram, Sept. 25 to Oct. 3. Madras.—Continuous good rain everywhere, except part of Coimbatore and Madura. Good freshes in rivers; crops thriving; north-east monsoon not yet appeared on coast. Works, 628,259, decrease 70,000; gratuitous 1,603,721, decrease 2000. Madras revised orders for administration relief issued Sept. 24. General, but slight, fall in prices; imports fully maintained. Bengal and Burmah daily grain dispatches to Madras ports 5454 tons, besides from Peninsular Railway 900. Railway working from Madras meagre.

Bombay.—No appreciable rain in Goojerat, where needed; rest of Presidency good general rain. Temple telegraphs: General situation markedly better. Works 219,910, decrease 23,000; gratuitous 163,008, increase 3000.

Mysore.—Good rain continues; crop prospect good; prices slightly cheaper; supply of sufficient railway imports; reduced people returned to field pursuits. Works 54,000, gratuitous 162,000. Deaths in Bangalore temporarily increased from rain. Famine Commissioner telegraphs that effect of putting paupers on works is marked improvement in health and spirits; they crowd to works.

North-West Provinces.—No rain save showers in Ghazepore; drought and heat continue; distress felt in Agra and Rohilkund divisions.

Condition in Oude less serious; prices stationary, but high; grain being imported from Nerbudda Valley; October rain would save spring crop; cloudy weather reported on 4th from several districts; relief work arrangements in forward state.

Punjab.—No rain save in Rawul Pindi and frontier; no improvement except Multan divisions; dear prices; distress not yet reported.

Rajpootana.—Partial showers in Ajmere and Marwar; no rain elsewhere; drought increasing in Eastern States; prices not yet excessive; relief works arranged on three sections of railway.

Indore.—No rain, except at Neemuch. Malwa crops beginning to wither; Gwalior condition bad. Great emigration from Northern and Eastern States southwards. Relief work open on three railway sections near Gwalior, Neemuch, and Kutch.

Hyderabad.—Moderate showers; crop prospects favourable.

Bengal.—Prospects good in Bengal Proper. Anxiety about South Behar, where rain holds off.

Burmah.—Prospects favourable; floods subsided; rice being replanted.

Assam.—Prospects good.

Central Provinces.—Protracted break in rains causes some loss of crop, and anxiety in rice-growing tracts; rabi (?) crops good. Large number of immigrants from Central India States, for whom relief works provided.

A telegram from Calcutta, dated Thursday, 1.9 p.m., received through Reuter's agency, says:—"A general and most favourable change has set in over Northern and Central India. From the 5th to the 9th inst. there has been excellent rain, extending to Patna and Nagpore in the south, to Jhelum in the north, and from Hurdul in Oude, in the east to Ajmir, and Goojerat in the west. The rainfall ranges from two to ten inches everywhere, and is not yet finished. Behar, Oude, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Berar, Goojerat, Rajpootana, the Central Indian States, and the Punjab all have the benefit of the rain. The weather and the crop prospects in Mysore, Bombay, and Madras continue favourable, and prices are falling. The autumn crops in Northern India, wherever surviving, and especially the irregular crops, will benefit greatly. Pasture will soon be abundant, and the spring crop sowings will be safe. Emigrants from the threatened tracts are already returning home, and agriculture is active everywhere. All immediate apprehension of famine that was expected in Northern India next year has now passed away, though high prices and some pressure on the poor will remain until the spring crop is assured. Financial prospects are much improved by the change in the situation."

## THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE FUND.

A communication was received by the Lord Mayor on the 4th inst. from the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, expressing the heartfelt gratitude which pervades the minds of the natives of that presidency for the exertions being made in England on their behalf. The noble Duke adds that the emergency is indeed great, and remarks that if the people of England could imagine what their position would be if the quarter loaf ranged from 2s. 8d. upwards, and if, at the same time, there was an utter scarcity of everything with which food could be ordinarily supplemented, they would be able to form some idea of the scarcity which prevails in India, and the terrible position of the classes even above the poor labourers or cultivators. His Lordship also received a telegram from the Mayor of Sydney, stating that a public meeting would be held immediately to take steps for raising funds in aid of the sufferers from the famine. Among the donations received that day were—Birmingham (sixth instalment), £1000; Wigan (additional), £650; Cork, £500; Bath (fourth), £400; Wolverhampton (additional), £250; Banbury, £200; Carlisle (additional), £200; Lincoln (third), £200; Reading (second), £200; Guildford, £163; Chard, £137; South Molton, £120; Holmfirth (additional), £100; Stourbridge (third), £100; Portsmouth (additional), £100; Richmond, £100; Jersey (additional), £500; Ramsgate (third), £100; Chiswick, £120; Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, £120; Ackworth parish church, £176; Bath Abbey, £124; St. Peter's, Bayswater, £183.

The Duke of Edinburgh has written a letter to the Lord Mayor (received on the 5th inst.) stating that he had been desired by the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet to transmit subscriptions raised at his Royal Highness's suggestion among the ships at Besika Bay for the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund, and inclosing a cheque for £259. The subscriptions included £100 from the Duke of Edinburgh himself. The Duchess of Edinburgh has contributed £50 to the fund. The secretary of the Madras committee writes:—"I am directed by the committee to acknowledge their deep sense of the great kindness of the English people towards their suffering fellow-subjects in Southern India, and to inform you that the munificence exhibited has made a deep impression upon the minds of the natives of this country." The Mayor of Leeds sent a further remittance of £3000; and among the other donations from towns were the following:—Warwick (third instalment), £1000; Chester, £1000; Dudley, £250; Wilton (including £70 from the Earl and Countess of Pem-

broke), £170; Morpeth, £155; Dorchester, £150; Hawick, £150; Northallerton, £140; Hanley (sixth), £100; Oswestry, £175; Durham (second), £100; Southampton (twelfth), £100; Tichfield, £152; and York (additional), £100; the Armourers' and Braziers' Company contributed £105; Mr. J. Arthur James, £105. Among the church and chapel collections received were:—Westminster Abbey, £140; St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, £136; Wimborne Minster, £162; St. John's, Hove, £100; St. Mark's, Lewisham, £150; Christ Church, Lee, £139; and Mortlake church, with East Sheen, £117.

The sums received last Saturday included the following remittances from the provinces:—Preston, £2500; Newcastle-on-Tyne (fourth instalment), £1000; Dublin (fifteenth), £500; Exeter (fourth), £500; Hull (fifth), £500; Barrow-in-Furness, £500; Northampton (additional), £450; Cardiff, £500; Harwich, £207; Dewsbury (third), £150; Royton, £100; Hanley (seventh), £100; Colchester (fifth), £100; Ipswich (third), £100; Tipton (second), £100; Brighouse, £100; Burton-on-Trent, £100; Newcastle-under-Lyme (third), £100. The British residents at Stockholm contributed, through Mr. Watson, the Chargé-d'Affaires, £42; and a collection by the Rev. Dr. Forbes in the English church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, realised £80. The proprietor of the *Freemason* newspaper sent £100. Among the church collections was Farringdon church, £111.

On Monday afternoon the Executive Committee met in the Venetian Parlour for the dispatch of business; the Lord Mayor presided. The fund was reported to amount to £340,000. At the last meeting the condition of the Hyderabad district was brought to the notice of the committee, and a special telegram offering assistance was dispatched to the British Resident. In reply, his Highness the Nizam conveyed his best thanks to the committee for their kind offer of aid, but stated that, owing to late rains, assistance was not urgently required at present in his territory, and there was no apprehension of an increase in the distress, although, if aid was really needed, he would not hesitate to apply for it. It was resolved to transmit a further sum of £50,000 to India, making £300,000 in all, and to inquire as to the distress in the North-West Provinces. A telegram was received stating that all the Mayors in the colony of Victoria were raising contributions in aid of the fund. The principal contributions from towns were:—Inverness, £350; Rotherham (additional), £300; Norwich (sixth), £300; Bedford, (second), £100; Tavistock (additional), £100; Kilkenny (third), £100; Devizes, £100; Llandudno, £100; Dublin (sixteenth), £500; York (additional), £300; Totnes, £102; and Folkestone, £100. The North and East Ridings of Yorkshire Freemasons' Provincial Grand Lodge sent £100. Among the principal church and chapel collections were—Christ Church, Crouch-end, £105; St. George's, Bickley, £101; St. Michael's, Highgate, £108; Craven-hill Congregational chapel, £100; Stroud parish church, £102; and Folkestone parish church, £101. In the box outside the Mansion House £29 was found.

The Lord Mayor received a telegram from the Madras Famine Relief Committee on Tuesday stating that the prospects of the Presidency were improving, and that, should the north-east monsoon prove good, the famine will end in four months. In the north-west prospects are so much improved that the scheme of railways which had been devised and the relief works have been abandoned. The fund at the close of the day amounted to £347,000. Of this, £300,000 has been already transmitted to India. The principal donations from towns paid in were the following:—Bristol (fourth instalment), £1000; Southport (additional), £250; Coventry (second instalment), £250; Runcorn (second instalment), £200; Reading (third), £200. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of West Lancashire sent £200 through Lord Skelmersdale; the supreme council of the thirty-third degree of A. and A. Rite Freemasonry, £100; Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, £100. Upwards of 200 church collections were received, including Christ Church, North Brixton, and schools, £157 odd; St. George's, Bloomsbury, £125; Trinity Church, Weston-super-Mare, £159; the parish church, Cheltenham, 182; Foundling Hospital Chapel, £105. A telegram was received from the Mayor of Melbourne stating that £6000 had already been transmitted thence direct to Madras, and more would follow. An intimation was also received from the Jersey committee stating that £660 additional, making £1600 in all, would be forwarded by the next mail.

On Wednesday evening the fund amounted to over £354,000, of which about £8000 was received during the day. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany contributed £100, and deputed Baron von der Brincken, the German Chargé-d'Affaires, to hand over their donation personally to the Lord Mayor, with an expression of their best wishes for the success of the fund. Among the principal donations were the following:—Huddersfield (third instalment), £800; Dublin (seventeenth), £500; Lewisham Congregational Church, £130; the Countess de Noailles, £100; New Malton (second), £100; Halifax (fifth), £500; City and County of Perth (third), £350; Wisbeach, £100; Teignmouth (additional), £100; per Messrs. Coutts and Co., £104; St. Paul's Cathedral Harvest Thanksgiving Service, £147; the Central Synagogue, £183; Knaresborough, 127; Penzance, £100; Rochdale (third), £500; Tamworth (third), £100; Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, £239; St. Jude's, Kensington, £231; and many more.

Last Sunday, in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of the archdiocese of Westminster, after the different masses, and at vespers in the evening, a pastoral letter was read from Cardinal Manning, calling the attention of his clergy and their flocks to the famine now spreading desolation in the Presidency of Madras, and desiring that on the following Sunday, in accordance with the arrangements which he had made, collections should be made in aid of the fund.

A meeting of the Bradford committee was held last Saturday in the Mayor's parlour at the Townhall. In the absence of the Mayor the Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, the Vicar, presided. The subscriptions in Bradford were stated to be £8921.

Last Saturday the Edinburgh committee reported that they had received £15,215 on behalf of the fund.

The Liverpool committee have remitted to Madras £20,000. The total amount of the Liverpool subscriptions is £26,000.

The Board of Inland Revenue have issued a circular letter to all the officers in their department inviting contributions for the Indian Famine Fund to be sent to them, to form a separate contribution, to be called the Inland Revenue Relief Fund.

An appeal is now being made to the commercial travellers, and a good result has already been effected.

The report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland for 1876-7, with appendix, has been issued.

The Mersey Dock Board have decided to seek powers to construct an overhead tramway along the line of docks.

The Town Council of Leicester has decided to purchase the waterworks of that town.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., has written disapproving of the proposed conference of the Home-Rule League and urging a conference of the Irish members.





1. Moushkir Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief. 2. Turkish reinforcements going to the front. 3. Turkish infantry engaged. 4. Turkish battery on the Kizil-Tepe hill. 5. Russian skirmishers. 6. Russian guns, about sixty in line. 7. Russian shells bursting. 8. Hill occupied by the Russians. 9 and 10. Russian troops advancing. 11. Kurukdara hill.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA: BATTLE OF KIZIL-TEPE, AUGUST 25,  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

Ca. 1836/60



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

A short and unsatisfactory summer has been succeeded by a seasonable and most enjoyable autumn, and never were visitors to the "back-end" meetings at Newmarket favoured with more perfect weather, while the sport provided for them has been very far above the average. A commencement on Monday told that we were rapidly approaching the close of the season, and that it was necessary to take advantage of nearly every day that remains. The first race of importance was a Post Sweepstakes over the T.Y.C., in which Clementine, Strathfleet, Fair Lyonese, and Malay took part. The first-named had only a slight call of Strathfleet in the betting, and ran so badly that her easy defeat of Calderic and a good field in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster is more inexplicable than ever. The finish between the Duke of Westminster's filly and Fair Lyonesse was a pretty one; and, though the latter improved on her York form, she was beaten cleverly. Rifle, who has recently displayed unsuspected excellence, added the Bunwell Stakes to his late victories, never giving Rosbach, who was attempting to concede 10 lb., much chance.

On Tuesday the Clearwell Stakes very nearly collapsed, as it was reduced to a match between Jannette and Insulaire, the former, with all sorts of odds laid on her, winning as she liked, and securing the stake for Lord Falmouth for the fourth year in succession. Not only has Jannette never been beaten, but she has never been made to gallop, and can certainly claim to be considered the crack two-year-old of the season. Twenty-five numbers were hoisted for the Cesarewitch, a number that is below the average, and, doubtless, the three public trials run by Hilarious (6 st. 5 lb.) frightened away a good many intending competitors. The son of Brown Bread naturally started favourite; but he had not much advantage over Prince George (7 st. 13 lb.), who has always been a great public fancy, and was constantly backed until the fall of the flag. Zucchero (6 st. 9 lb.) pressed them both very closely in the quotations; but a comparatively long price could be obtained about everything else. Great disappointment was felt when it was found that only seven of the competitors were saddled in the Birdcage; and even those who galloped down to the starting-post had little time to take stock of the others, as the field shot away, on very even terms, at the first attempt. Luckpenny made the running at a capital pace, and held the lead until reaching the T.Y.C. post, where Duchess of Cambridge (6 st. 5 lb.) and Zucchero went by him. The last-named pair were in trouble as soon as they had passed the Bushes, and retired, leaving Macaroon (6 st.) with the lead, which he retained until entering the Dip, where little Macdonald, who rode in most patient style, let out Hilarious, and he at once shot away from the rest, and won with ridiculous ease by four lengths from Macaroon, who beat Belphebe (7 st. 9 lb.) by a neck for second place. The last-mentioned ran exceedingly well, for no three-year-old could be expected to give 18 lb. and sex allowance to Hilarious, who palpably had the race in hand so far from home that the positions gained by the rest of the field go for little. We noted, however, that old Pageant (8 st. 9 lb.) always held a good place, and carried his heavy weight most gallantly. According to precedent, Hilarious was at once made first favourite for the Cambridgeshire, in which he will have 7 st. 7 lb. to carry, and is likely to find Manœuvre, who is weighted with 15 lb. less, a very dangerous antagonist. In the Royal Stakes, Lady Golightly made a fearful example of Norwich and Albert Edward, and thus thoroughly confirmed the excellence of Hilarious.

Though Wednesday was generally considered an "off" day, there were nevertheless two or three very interesting races. Foremost among these was the Select Stakes, decided over the R.M., for which Thunderstone, Jongleur, Verneuil, and Placida competed. After his clever defeat of Hilarious at the First October Meeting, backers naturally elected Thunderstone to the position of favourite, an honour of which he proved quite unworthy, being beaten at the Bushes; and, though the Oaks winner ran well, she had no chance with Jongleur, who appears to be better at a mile than over the longer courses to which he is accustomed. Tredegar, a son of Scottish Chief and Lady Morgan, who had never run previously, was generally considered a "good thing" for a Post Sweepstakes over the Bretby Stakes course, against Fair Lyonesse and Inval; but, after a desperate finish, the judge declared it a dead-heat between the three. As this was the last race of the day, the run-off had to take place almost immediately, when Tredegar won cleverly, Inval being second.

On Monday last R. W. Boyd, of Newcastle, and J. Higgins, of London, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for the championship of England. This was the third time the men have met in a match, and each had previously won once. The last occasion was on the Monday in the Derby week, when odds were laid on Higgins; but he proved utterly unable to get his boat through the rough water, and was defeated by a quarter of a mile. As there was a great deal of wind on Monday, and the Thames was once more like a little sea, a similar result was anticipated, and, in some cases, as much as 5 to 2 was laid upon the Northerner. Higgins, however, stripped in splendid condition; and, as his work was set much higher than on the previous occasion, he was able to clear his knees with ease, and got through the rough water in rare style. Higgins, having won the toss, chose the Middlesex side, which, being comparatively sheltered from the wind, gave him a great advantage. Notwithstanding this, Boyd was the first to show in front, and kept there until making the shoot to the Soap Works, where Higgins passed him. Boyd, however, soon came up again, and led by a few feet under Hammersmith Bridge, where our view of the race ended, as, owing to the exceptionally high tide, the bridge was impassable by steamers. We learn, however, that Boyd led until reaching the top of Chiswick Ait, where he was beaten, and Higgins, going away with ease, won by half a dozen lengths, in 24 min. 10 sec.

The London Athletic Club Autumn Meeting took place at Stamford-bridge on Saturday afternoon last. The feature of the meeting was unquestionably the brilliant performances of L. Junker, who gave no one the smallest chance in the 100-Yards Challenge Cup or the 150-Yards Handicap, and is probably the fastest amateur we have ever had in London. C. Hazen-Wood, the famous North Country runner, also put in an appearance, and won the Half-Mile Challenge Cup, doing the distance in 2 min. 2.5 sec. He runs in bad style, but is evidently an exceptionally good man; and a match between him and Elborough over this distance, which, we hear, is pretty sure to take place, should prove wonderfully exciting.

On the same afternoon W. Gale finished his marvellous performance of walking 1500 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, doing a mile and a half at the beginning of each hour. His last mile and a half occupied only 15 min. 52 sec., and he seemed little the worse for his exertions at the conclusion of his task. Gale has fairly eclipsed Captain Barclay's feat of endurance, and we trust that the testimonial which has been started for him will reach a substantial sum.

## THE MAGAZINES.

Besides the continuations of "Erema" and "For Percival," in which latter fiction we seem to recognise a well-known hand, the *Cornhill* is strong in miscellaneous papers. Mr. Leslie Stephen contributes a sound and vigorous essay on Massinger; his criticism, however, may almost be condensed into the observation that Massinger represents the gradual departure of poetry from the Elizabethan drama. In every respect in which he differs from the worse from his great predecessors, he differs in so far as he is more distinctly prosaic, not merely in diction and versification, but in the entire texture of his intellect. The history and philosophy of the recent discovery of Mars's satellites are agreeably summarised for non-scientific readers; and a paper on the "Environ of London" is a delightful reading from the mere enumeration of places calling up delightful associations in the minds of all. "Experiences of an Indian Famine" embody reminiscences of the dearth of 1869 in the Central Provinces, replete with valuable information and suggestions bearing on the present calamity. "Carving a Cocoa Nut" is a kind of æsthetic sermon, in which, in the guise of instruction for the performance of a simple operation, occasion is taken to instil sound principles on some of the fundamental questions of Art.

*Macmillan* is very strong this month. The most generally interesting portion of the contents will probably be the new instalment of "Young Musgrave," in which Mrs. Oliphant has developed a quite unusual degree of pathos and power. M. Thordén's account of the University of Upsala is also a most entertaining contribution, admirably written, and full of bright local colouring. Still higher interest attaches to a notice of a newly-discovered manuscript by the first Marquis of Halifax, the great statesman of the Revolution period. It consists of a number of anecdotes and memoranda respecting the leading personages of the day, arranged dictionary fashion under their names, and frequently of very great interest. Its genuineness seems unquestionable, and its value is only qualified by the doubt how far these records may be Halifax's own, or how far they are merely transcribed from the communications of others. The case is very fairly stated by the editor, the Hon. H. F. Elliot. Mr. Gladstone's "Dominions of Odysseus" is a contribution to the Homeric geography of Ithaca. The second part of Mr. Wallace's valuable discussion of the causes of colour deals with plants, pointing out how bright colours are advantageous to flowers, as promoting the visits of insects necessary for their fertilisation; while, where the scent of the flower is a sufficient guide to the insect, the colours are comparatively inconspicuous.

*Fraser* is rather heavy. "Austria, Germany, and the Eastern Question," "Moral Aspects of Political Economy," and "Australian Federation" are important subjects ably treated; but the treatment is not lively. An essay on "Clericality" conveys some useful cautions to the clergy against the assumption of that artificial manner which is certain to estrange lay sympathies. "Garibaldi in France" embodies reminiscences of the exploits of the Italian free corps in the Franco-German War, couched in a style suggestive rather of a frolic than of a serious business. The adventurers lacked neither bravery nor brains, and, under other circumstances, might have done exceedingly well, but were no match for the grim, methodical Prussians. Perhaps the most generally interesting contribution is an appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Longman.

In *Blackwood* we have to note the conclusion of "Pauline," which retains its merit to the last, and the spirited continuation of "Mine is Thine," enlivened by the introduction of a new character. There is a very good account of one of the least-known plays of Euripides, his "Helen." "American Diplomacy in the East" is a severe indictment of the conduct of the United States Minister at Constantinople, Mr. Schuyler, in connection with the Bulgarian massacres. It is rather curious that the Russians and the Turks should have been successively exasperated by the indiscretions of this enfant terrible of diplomacy. Mr. Theodore Martin's versions from Heine are respectable, which is perhaps as much as can be expected.

The *Fortnightly Review* has one article which will attract especial interest at this juncture, embodying the late Mr. Nassau Senior's notes of his conversations with M. Thiers, shortly after the *coup d'état*. They will hardly contribute to raise the character of the deceased statesman, the topics being such as bring into notice the least pardonable of his faults, his systematic subordination of principle to expediency. Mr. Senior, too, commits himself to the very un-English sentiment that a tranquil despotism is better than a stormy freedom. Mr. Lowe's impressive warning against a further lowering of the franchise would carry more weight if the writer's political career afforded any guarantee that he was in earnest with it, or meant to abide by it. Mr. Hutton's obituary notice of the late Mr. Bagehot is full of interest, though the writer hardly succeeds in the undoubtedly difficult task of expounding the secret of Mr. Bagehot's intellectual distinction. It is still more difficult to justify the claims of a painter to eminence when "the higher criticism" has reduced the number of his undoubted works to one, which Mr. Pater tells us is the case with Giorgione. A notice of M. Rénan's new work is chiefly remarkable for an attempt to show that the third Evangelist must have been familiar with the text of Josephus.

The most interesting paper in the *Contemporary Review* is Mr. Proctor's account of Dr. Draper's recent discovery of oxygen in the sun; the most important is perhaps Mr. George Howell's description of the regulations in various trades for the enlistment and management of apprentices. Mr. Howell laments the decay of the apprentice system, which he regards as essential to the maintenance of a high standard of work. Mr. Baring Gould's paper on early Christian Greek romances characterises many of these curious compositions, many of which have been officially recognised by the Church as authentic acts of saints and martyrs. One, the story of the Merchant and the Jew, is of singular beauty. Mr. Freeman's paper on British neutrality during the present war is rather absurd, to say the least of it. He taxes his country with sundry breaches of neutrality, while carefully explaining that he would think it exceedingly wrong to be neutral himself.

The *Nineteenth Century* has two dry but valuable essays by two peers, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's on "International Relations," and Lord Balfour's on the "Integrity of the British Empire." The latter points out that every progress in a colony must necessarily be a step towards political disassociation from the mother country, although not necessarily injurious to national unity in the highest sense. Mr. Gladstone's essay on "The Colour Sense" is a contribution to the theory of its gradual development among mankind, a proposition which he principally supports by evidence of the extreme vagueness of the Homeric epithets denoting colour. Professor Colvin's hostility to architectural restoration goes to the length of contending that an ancient building had better fall into ruin than be rebuilt, which most people will consider a *reductio ad absurdum*. The most interesting section of the "Symposium" is Mr. Greg's grave and eloquent dissertation

on the indifference to life which frequently accompanies advancing years.

The *Atlantic Monthly* contains a number of very readable papers, among which may particularly be noticed Mr. T. A. Trollope's "Night in St. Peter's," a vision of deceased Popes; Mr. Gilman's account of the work of the Early English Text Society; and a collection of "old-fashioned ghost-stories."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* "Miss Misanthrope" is continued with Mr. Justin MacCarthy's accustomed vigour; and the extant information respecting anthropoid apes is ably popularised by Mr. Proctor. The "forgotten Turkish nation," whose history is recounted by Mr. Karl Blind, is the Khazar tribe, who were settled in Southern Russia during the eighth and ninth centuries, and eventually gave place to the Russians under the Scandinavian rulers by whom the empire of the latter was built up.

The *Dublin University* has a portrait and very full memoir of the Rev. Mr. Haweis, a continuation of the biographical sketch of Mortimer Collins, and a curious paper on the element of medical truth in some popular superstitious beliefs.

*London Society* challenges attention by the instalment of "Proud Maisie," the most powerfully-written part of the story hitherto; and a very good modernisation of a poem by King James I. of Scotland, "The King's Quair." The most interesting contribution to *Belgravia* is a paper by Mr. Proctor on the origin of the constellations, setting forth many ingenious reasons for holding the present groupings to have been made about 2170 B.C. The *Argosy* has a striking short story, entitled "Summoned to Save."

We have further to acknowledge the receipt of Tinsley's Magazine, the Month, Victoria Magazine, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, St. James's Magazine, Ladies' Treasury, Science Gossip, Englishwoman's Magazine, Young Englishwoman's Magazine, Charing-cross Magazine, Industrial Art, Men of Mark, Street Life in London, Picture Gallery, Cassell's Family Magazine; and monthly parts of All the Year Round, Chambers's Journal, Leisure Hour, the Quiver, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Sunday Magazine, Sunday at Home, Day of Rest, Garden, Gardener's Magazine, and Engineering.

## THE QUARTERLIES.

The October Quarterlies demand a due share of notice. The *Church Quarterly* is a fair mixture of theology and general literature; its appreciation of the latter being, indeed, strongly flavoured by its ecclesiastical sympathies. In an article called "The Romance of Modern Scepticism," George Eliot's novels are examined from an ethical point of view strictly in accordance with the established religious creed. The historical student will find the result of some interesting inquiries set forth in the paper on "John Wyclif at Oxford." There are two separate articles upon Confession in the English Church; one upon the Church of Ireland, and one upon the Church in the Colonies, besides other characteristic discussions of Church affairs. The Dissenting *British Quarterly* has several articles of historical criticism—one upon George Buchanan and Queen Mary of Scotland; one upon King René of Anjou, the last of princely troubadours; one upon the religious sects of the English Commonwealth. Two others, which have a certain degree of living political interest at the present day, relate to the Greek Revolution of fifty-five years ago, and to the social and administrative anarchy of Sicily, which has by no means ended with the Bourbon reign. The French romantic historian and rhapsodist, Jules Michelet, and the English literary opium-eater, De Quincey, are the subjects of two biographical essays. In the *New Quarterly*, Miss Helen Zimmern takes the lead, with a review of the life and poems of Leopardi, the Italian prophet of sentimental melancholy, who died forty years ago, an example of the unhappy moral and social influences of a past age. An essay towards the continuation of Lord Campbell's series of Lord Chancellors and Lord Chief Justices, since Lord Campbell's own tenure of those high offices, is contributed by the Rev. F. Arnold, but not in a pleasant tone. Mrs. Lynn Lynton furnishes a painful story entitled "Misericordia," the catastrophe of which resembles that of the drowning of a cruel husband in "Daniel Deronda." Solid utility is the recommendation of Mr. H. Evershed's article upon Scottish agricultural economy, and the improvements of Sir John Sinclair and others; and the same may be said of Mr. Joseph Parsloe on Railway Reform. An essay on Giotto, and "The Curé's Housekeeper," by F. E. Trollope, make up this number of the "New Quarterly." We have to speak also of the *North American Review*, in which there is one of Emerson's aphoristic discourses, pregnant with that ethical mysticism which is familiar to his disciples, but saying little more than was said by him and other moral philosophers a long time ago. General McClellan continues his rather dry and professional review of the war in the East. Mr. Dion Boucicault again ventilates his managerial experiences and opinions concerning the decline of the Drama. Dr. Felix Adler's second article on the Reformed School of Judaism is highly interesting and encouraging; but the remaining articles, which treat chiefly of American politics, do not require our particular attention.

## TRADE RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of September have been issued from the Board of Trade.

The exports for the month were valued at £17,095,426, being a decline of nearly three quarters of a million compared with last year. For the nine months the total was £147,663,519, or four millions and a half less than in the corresponding period. The total value of the imports also show a decline, compared with September last year, of one million and three quarters, the value for last month being £28,234,769. For the nine months the total was £292,528,403, or about ten millions and a quarter more than in the corresponding nine months of last year.

With regard to the exports, cotton and linen manufactures show a slight increase, but the total value of iron and steel exported declined in the month from £1,934,244 to £1,722,492, there being an equivalent diminution in the quantities. The totals of silk and woollen manufactures both show a decline. Less gunpowder was exported in the month than in September last year, but the number of small firearms was 22,650, as against 19,223 in the preceding month. The total number exported since the commencement of the present year did not exceed 181,132. As regards the imports, the quantity of wheat exceeds by about one fourth the total of September in last year. Tea, coffee, and sugar also show a decline for the month; and in spirits and wine the decrease is considerable. The living animals imported last month numbered 120,000.

The National Life-Boat Institution has arranged to forward three fine new life-boats to be stationed on the Scotch coast. One is for Cruden Bay; another for Newburgh, on the shores of Aberdeenshire; and the third is for Port Patrick, on the coast of Wigtownshire.



## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the members of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce, and, in moving the adoption of the report, made a speech, remarking upon the several topics of public interest which that document contained. The importance of the question of the bankruptcy laws could not be exaggerated. The Government were fully alive to this fact, and he thought it might fairly be hoped that the question would be settled in another year. It was necessary that some steps should be taken with regard to the existing system of postal notes, so as to make them more profitable to the Exchequer. As to the prospects of the revenue, he saw no reason to be doubtful of the realisation of the original estimates submitted to Parliament, nor could he see any cause for financial anxiety, provided no unforeseen great misfortune arose. He did not, however, deny that the present was a time of anxiety from both a commercial and a financial point of view. He attached great importance to the adherence of England to the principles of free trade.

The Solicitor-General was present at the annual meeting of the Launceston Agricultural Association on Tuesday, and responded to the toast of "The County and Borough Members." He expressed his belief that, if the agricultural interest had always put forward its claims to be considered, as the manufacturers of various products had done, it would have been ascertained before now that the land had been unduly burdened. He fully endorsed the views expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Exeter on the previous night, to the effect that the free trade policy of the country must not be reversed from any regard to the policy of other nations. Englishmen, he said, must be invited to consider the interests of their own country first.

At a luncheon which followed the opening a Convalescent Home at Rawdon, near Bradford, on Wednesday, Lord Salisbury briefly referred to the Eastern Question, and said there was not a member of the Government who was not prepared to do his utmost to stop a calamity which was one of the most grievous that had ever befallen the human race in our time. Adverting to Indian affairs, he remarked that the worst had now passed away, and there was an ample supply of money and food. The difficulty, however, was to bring the sufferers and the food together.

Lord George Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for India, addressed a meeting of the Middlesex Agricultural Association at Staines. After brief allusions to the Irish obstructives in the House of Commons, and the war in the East, the noble Lord gave an outline history of the famine in India, its causes, its extent, and the means taken to meet the present emergency and to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity. He paid an earnest tribute to the labours of the Indian civil service, and the administrative ability of the Viceroy and the Governors of the suffering Presidencies; and announced that the British Government had determined that no loss of life should occur through lack of supplies.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Financial Secretary to the War Office, at the Royal East Berks Agricultural Society's dinner, held on Tuesday at Maidenhead, spoke upon the great improvements which had during recent years been effected in the condition of the soldier. In war, he said, there were two things to be accomplished—to shoot your enemy and to prevent your enemy shooting you; and the tools of the soldier were the spade for himself and the breechloader for his enemy. Ten minutes' spade work would generally give a regiment shelter from which the most daring and dashing enemy could not drive him. The Turks understood this, and if they would only stick to their spade-work tactics they might continue to hold in check all the power of Russia, including her Imperial Guards and all her reserves.

Mr. Walter, speaking at the same time, said it seemed to him that the main object of associations of that kind—namely, encouragement to the labourer and to the farmer—had long been fulfilled. The labourer really wanted no encouragement but that which his own services could command; and the farmer wanted no encouragement but that of his own skill. But societies of that kind were still useful as affording an outlet for that spirit of competition or combativeness which was inherent in the English nature, and also for encouraging improvement of implements, cottage industry, and horticulture.

Lord Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain, in addressing his constituents at Eye on Tuesday denied that the past Session was altogether unproductive. At the same time, he never remembered a more laborious Session. With regard to Russia and Turkey, he had no sympathy with either, as both had hitherto been despotic. Still, it must be remembered that the Turks had recently framed a Constitution, and endeavoured to establish a House of Representatives, and they ought to be granted a fair trial. The wish of the present Government as to the Eastern Question was to be entirely neutral.

Sir Henry James and Mr. Barclay, the members for Taunton, were present on Wednesday evening at a banquet given by the Mayor of that borough in honour of the recent incorporation of that town. Sir H. James said, with reference to the war, that it was beyond criticism to say what ought to be done. He felt that her Majesty's Government could do no more than preserve a strict policy of neutrality.

A Conservative gathering took place at Ironbridge, Shropshire, on Monday, when addresses were delivered by Mr. Staveley Hill and Mr. C. T. W. Forester. Mr. Hill condemned the present war as unjustifiable on the part of Russia, and said both sides had been guilty of gross outrages. Mr. Forester spoke highly of the manner in which the Liberal party had supported the Government in defeating the tactics of the obstructives.

Mr. Grant Duff, speaking on the Eastern Question at Elgin on Wednesday night, said that the choice appeared to him, as it did a year ago, to be between a patching up in the nature of the amended status quo following a speedy peace, or the utter destruction of the power of the Porte in the Balkan peninsula, and an European Prince on the Bosphorus. With regard to Egypt, England should give her whole care to that country, taking good care that she should be paramount there.

The members for East Devon, Sir L. Palk and Sir J. Kennaway, spoke at an agricultural dinner at Sidmouth on Tuesday. Sir J. Kennaway, alluding to the war, said he hoped the country would urge on the Government to step in whenever an opportunity arose, and advocate peace, based on the happiness and good government of the desolated country. Sir Lawrence Palk dwelt on the labour question.

At a conference of Home-Rule members of Parliament held at Dublin on Tuesday Mr. Butt was re-elected in his position as the acknowledged leader of the party in the House of Commons. Mr. Butt declined to pledge himself to any particular line of policy, or to define how far obstruction could be usefully carried, or when it should be used.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Cotter, Joseph Rogerson, to be Rector of St. Mary Magdalene's, Colchester.  
Duncombe, W. D. V., Custos of the College of Vicars Choral.  
Earm, William; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Leeds.  
Hartwood, Thomas; Vicar of St. Edmund's, Gateshead.  
Ingle, S.; Vicar of Brecon-on-the-Hill, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.  
Kirk, William Boyton; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Birkenhead.  
Rose, Edward Henry; Perpetual Curate of Haslington, Chester.  
Welsh, Jeremiah Chaffers; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Wilnes, Lancaster.—*Guardian*.

Testimonials of respect have been presented to the Rev. T. W. Sewell and Mrs. Sewell, on their leaving Ravenfield.

In anticipation of the opening of the Church Congress, a public meeting, convened by the Free and Open Church Association, was held on Monday evening at Croydon, under the presidency of Earl Nelson, who contended that the work of the association was necessary to vindicate the claim of the Established Church to the title of "National." The movement had nothing to do with politics, either in the Church or the State. The Bishop of Chichester, Sir L. T. Stainer, and Colonel Childers were among the speakers, and resolutions in favour of the free system and of the weekly offertory were adopted.

The Bishop of Worcester on Monday consecrated a church which has been erected on the abbey ruins at Nuneaton.

Mr. Alfred Osmond, son of the late Mr. William Osmond, of Salisbury, has contributed £500 towards the restoration of the nave and north porch of the cathedral.

The Old Testament Revision Company concluded their forty-sixth session at the Jerusalem Chamber, on the 5th inst. The revision was continued as far as the end of Jonah.

On the 4th inst., the Archbishop of York consecrated a new parish church at Whorlton-in-Cleveland. The old church having fallen so utterly out of repair as to make its restoration almost impossible, has been partly taken down, while the chancel is used as a mortuary chapel. The new church has been erected upon another site, more accessible to the principal portion of the parishioners, the greater part of the cost being borne by the lord of the manor and patron of the living, the Marquis of Ailesbury. The new building has been designed by Mr. T. H. Wyatt, in the Early English style, some windows from the old church being introduced; it comprises a chancel with organ chamber and vestry, and a north aisle, and contains accommodation for about 300 people.

On Sunday, the 7th, the Church of the Holy Trinity, Meanwood, near Leeds, was reopened after having been closed for fourteen months for enlargement, during which time service was held in the schoolroom of the National School. The church, built in 1849, and consisting of nave and transepts and chancel, has been enlarged by the addition of a south aisle, and a considerable lengthening of the south transept, by which an increase of 116 sittings has been obtained. A four-light lancet window has been put in the west end. The work has been carried out by Mr. T. Moxon, according to plans prepared by Mr. J. M. Teale. The cost of these enlargements (about £2000) has been met by subscriptions, started by a gift of £1000 (since increased by an additional donation of £150) from Miss Beckett, of Somerby Park, the patron—niece to the Misses Beckett, of Meanwood Park, the original founders of the church.

Last Saturday afternoon the Bishop of Manchester laid the foundation-stone of the proposed new Church of St. Andrew, at Montone-lane, Eccles. In consequence of the overcrowded state of the parishes of Eccles and Patricroft, it has long been considered that a new church was needed in that neighbourhood. Accordingly a district, containing a population of about 4000 persons, was assigned to the intended new church, and for some months services have been held in Eccles parish church schools by the Rev. H. J. B. Armstrong, late Curate of St. Mary's, Sheffield, who has been appointed Curate of the future parish of St. Andrew. Through the exertions of the Vicar of Eccles, the Rev. H. P. Pitcairn, and a committee, about £6200 has been already promised or received, leaving £2800 still required to complete the church and parsonage. The church will be erected on a plot of land which has been given, at a cost of over £700, by Messrs. F. and J. C. Mather.

The Church Congress was opened at Croydon on Tuesday morning with Divine service in the parish church, when the sermon was preached by Canon Lightfoot. In the subsequent address, which was delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, he spoke first of the abstract uses of such gatherings; and then, referring to this particular Congress, his Grace pointed out that whether it should be a blessing or not depended on the manner in which it was conducted by all who should take part in its deliberations. No one had a right to attend a Church Congress who was not willing to give and take. This particular Congress had alike its difficulties and its helps. It had been the subject of much prayer. The English Church had always had its various phases of thought. Three very prominent and great names were attached to each—Andrewes, Hall, and Butler. Men of God of each school had been ready to feel for those of the other. While the Church slept there was no difficulty in keeping the peace, and when only one school of thought awoke there was little fear of collision. Some papers were afterwards read.—The first subject discussed on Wednesday was "The best means of promoting united action and mutual toleration between different schools of thought within the church." The question was argued by Canons Garbett, Carter, and Farrar. Discussions relating to paupers and truant children, charity organisation, and intemperance took place during the afternoon and evening. The subject set down for discussion on Thursday morning was "The readjustments, if any, desirable in the relations between Church and State," and papers relating to it were read by Canon Gregory, Canon Ryle, and Dr. A. T. Lee.

## DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

At the second meeting of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Conference, which was held on the 4th inst., the Bishop of the diocese exhorted his clergy to respect and obey the law in its judgments upon Church matters. On the burials question he expressed his opposition to Dissenters being buried in the churchyards of the Church from which they had dissented. A resolution in favour, generally, of the Ridsdale judgment was carried, there being only four dissentients.

The Oxford Diocesan Conference began on the 4th inst., under the presidency of the Bishop, and was largely attended. The whole day was occupied with the question of disestablishment, and the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Freemantle and seconded by Archdeacon Pott, was carried unanimously:—"That the severance of the present connection between the Church of England and the State would be highly detrimental, not only to the best interests of the nation, but also to the spiritual welfare of the Church, and is, therefore, much to be deprecated." At the sitting on the 5th the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., moved, and the Rev. Canon Butler seconded, a motion in favour of petitioning both Houses of Parliament to give proper constitutional weight to the voice of Convocation of the two provinces of the Church of England in all matters affecting the doctrine and ritual of the

Church. The motion was carried with but a very few dissentients.

At the Lincoln Diocesan Conference on the 5th inst. the Bishop of Lincoln gave an address on the Burials Bill. It was a matter of astonishment to him that noble Lords like Lord Harrowby and some prelates who had lately been protesting against Ritualistic practices should now invite the Church of Rome to officiate in the churchyards of the Church of England.

A discussion took place at the Carlisle Diocesan Conference on the Burials Bill. Canon Knowles read a paper strongly resisting the demands of the Nonconformists. Mr. Allison moved that the resolution embodied in Lord Harrowby's amendment would be a satisfactory solution of the question. This motion was negatived, as was also an amendment modifying it by an addition, of which the Bishop of Carlisle had given notice, limiting the right of using service other than that of the Church to persons who had not the right of interment elsewhere. A resolution was carried advising the extension of cemeteries and approving the Bishop of Carlisle's clause.

## UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

Dr. Sewell was on Tuesday re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the University for the ensuing year.

At Merton, Messrs. J. F. Charles, University College, London, A. L. H. French, Commoner of Merton (formerly of Winchester College), and J. L. Norton, College School, Taunton, have been elected to Postmasterships. Mr. French is a son of the newly-appointed Bishop of Lahore.

At Pembroke, Messrs. O'Connor, from Queen's College, Galway, Tuckwell, from Leeds Grammar School, and Thisleton, from Birkenhead School, have been elected to Classical Scholarships; and Mr. Webster, from the City of London School, to a Mathematical Scholarship. Scholarships have also been awarded to Messrs. Camberlay, from Haileybury College, and Woolrych, from Rossall School. Proxime accessit—Mr. Gaskell, University College, London.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Last Saturday the Fellows of Trinity Hall met to elect a head to succeed Dr. Geldart; but they did not come to a decision. The Rev. H. Latham and Professor Fawcett, M.P. for Hackney, and Professor of Political Economy in the University, were nominated, and each received the same number of votes. The election has been deferred till Christmas. If the Fellows are not able to arrange the matter themselves, the appointment will fall to the Chancellor.

At St. John's the following have been elected exhibitioners:—On the Duchess of Somerset's Foundation.—For Hereford School: J. B. Armstrong, R. Bullock-Webster, H. R. Browne. For Manchester School: J. R. Marsden, J. H. Whitehead. Lubton and Hebblethwaite Foundation.—For Sedburgh School: E. G. Punch, Harold Smith. The examination for Fellowships will commence on the 22nd inst.

The annual selection of Fellows at Trinity College resulted as follows:—J. C. Lewis, sixth wrangler; G. W. Balfour, fifth in the first class of the classical tripos; R. T. Glassbrook, fifth wrangler; and J. R. Langlaid, of St. John's College, first class in the natural science tripos.

Mr. W. J. Sell, B.A., Scholar of Christ's, has been appointed joint demonstrator of chemistry with Mr. Hicks.

A letter has been received from the Marquis of Salisbury informing the Vice-Chancellor that he has placed the University of Cambridge on the list of institutions in which selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service can reside during the period of special preparation for their duties.

The following gentlemen have been awarded certificates of proficiency in Sanitary Science at the examination recently held at Cambridge:—F. W. Barry, M.D.; J. Brown, M.D.; C. A. Cameron, F.R.C.S. (Ireland); A. H. Downes, M.D.; A. Ginders, M.D.; R. P. B. Taaffe, M.D.; F. J. Thomson, M.R.C.S.; W. M. Thursfield, M.D.; J. M. Wilson, M.B.

Mr. J. Aiken, of Liverpool, who a few years ago gave a donation of £1000 to the Association for the Higher Education of Women at Cambridge, intends placing at the disposal of the association an exhibition of £30 for two years.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland was held on the 5th inst. in Dublin Castle, under the presidency of Sir Dominick Corrigan, Vice-Chancellor. The annual report stated that nothing had occurred during the past year to mar the peaceful and quiet progress of the educational pursuits of the University, and referred to the great necessity that now was manifested for the supply of central buildings for the University in the Irish metropolis, the arrangements just made by Government involving the holding of their examination in one end of their city and meetings of their governing bodies at the other end. The report was unanimously adopted, and it was urged by the speakers that a representation should be made to Government to have a grant in aid of the erection of necessary buildings.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided last Monday night at the opening of the winter session of the City of London College, and delivered an address, in which he urged upon young men the importance of availing themselves of the advantages offered by such institutions, and especially recommended them to take up the study of modern languages.

The first of a course of ten lectures on the Method and Art of Teaching was recently given at the College of Preceptors, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, by Mr. J. G. Fitch, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, and late Assistant-Commissioner under the Endowed Schools Act. The purpose of the lecture was to point out the qualifications which should be possessed by a skilled teacher, and the material resources with which he should be supplied in order to do justice to those qualifications.

The largest catch of mackerel known for years at Dawlish was made yesterday week, when it was computed that over 100,000 were taken.

It is announced that Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. have purchased the publishing business of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., of 65, Cornhill, and 1, Paternoster-square.

The annual session of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland has been held this week at Newport, Monmouthshire.

The new premises of the Liverpool Young Men's Christian Association, which have been erected at a cost of about £23,000, were opened on Wednesday afternoon by Lord Shaftesbury.

The officers and a deputation of the North London Railway staff have presented Mr. Mansel, the late general manager, with an illuminated address from the employés, and an elegantly-chased silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, from the officers, as marks of the respect and esteem in which he had been held by them during the fifteen years of his association with the company.





THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN: YEDO POLICEMEN GOING TO THE SEAT OF WAR IN SATSUMA.





THE NEW POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

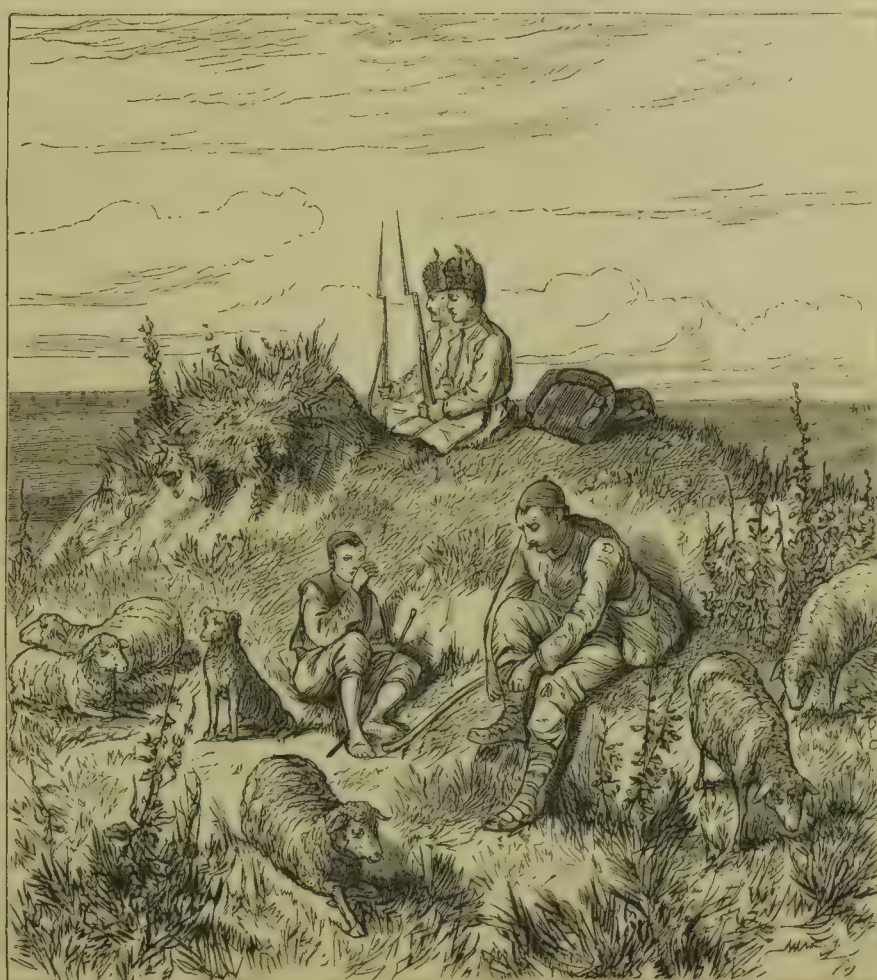
## THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Our well-known Artist and Correspondent at Yokohama, Mr. C. Wirgman, contributes a sketch of the appearance of a detachment of the Yedo policemen on their way to embark for the province of Satsuma, where the civil war has not yet been entirely suppressed. The rank and file of this contribution from the civil to the military force are not yet armed with more deadly weapons than their stout truncheons or quarter-staves; and their ordinary uniform of long-skirted overcoats, of a quite European pattern, seems more becoming to street than to field service. But they are good tall fellows, though one or two of them, being shortsighted and wearing spectacles, are likely to prove but indifferent marksmen with the rifle. It is nevertheless to be expected that they will make tolerably efficient soldiers, after due instruction by the drill-master, and will render useful service in the ensuing campaign.

## ARCTIC RESEARCH.

It is the intention of Sir Allen Young, it is stated, to have the Pandora refitted, with a view to another start for the Arctic regions next spring. Sir Allen will most probably try the Spitzbergen route, in preference to Smith's Sound, which has now been so fully explored.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 2nd inst., says:—The celebrated Swedish explorer of the Arctic regions, Professor Nordenskiöld, has just handed in a plan of his intended journey next year round the world to the Swedish Government for its approval. Professor Nordenskiöld proposes to leave Sweden in July, 1878, in a steamer specially built for the purpose, which is to carry provisions for a period of two years at the utmost. The steamer is to be commanded by an officer of the Swedish navy, and is to have a crew of twenty-two men, if possible composed of volunteers in the Royal



BEFORE PLEVNA: ADVANCED ROUMANIAN OUTPOST.

navy, as well as a doctor and a scientific staff of four or five persons. It is expected that Nova Zembla can be reached during the first half of August, and the mouth of the river Jemsö a little later. The steamer is then to round the most northern point of Asia, called Tschieljuskun, and proceed to the Sound of Behring, which it is hoped may be reached before the end of September, and the expedition will then pass round the Chinese coasts, India, and through the Suez Canal, returning home through the Mediterranean.

## NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

The stately and capacious building represented in our illustration has been erected by the Government of Bombay for the accommodation of post-office business in that important commercial city and Presidential capital. Another public edifice lately completed there, which also deserves our notice, is the Goculdas Tejpal Native Hospital. It has been constructed by the Government, at a cost of 367,000 rupees, for the relief of disease among the native population. Accommodation is provided for eighty-eight male and forty-four female patients, with a dispensary for out-patients, and all requisite offices. The building, designed by Colonel Fuller for the Public Works Department, is in the Early English Gothic style, and stands on the north side of the Esplanade. Bombay cannot, however, yet aspire to rival Calcutta in architectural pretensions.

The first distribution of prizes and certificates in connection with the new School of Science and Art at Brighton, which was opened in February last by Princess Louise, took place on the 4th inst., Dr. W. B. Carpenter handing the prizes and certificates to the successful students.



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BEFORE BIELA: WAITING FOR THE ENEMY.



TURKISH ATTACK, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7.



## BETWEEN THE LOM AND JANTRA.

The recent operations of Mahomet Ali Pasha's army, between the river Lom and the river Jantra, against the army of the Csesarewitch resting on Biela, are fully illustrated by the sketches of our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who accompanies the division of the Turkish army under Nedjib Pasha. He has more especially supplied the sketches of the important actions that took place at Karahassankoi, at Sinankui, and at Kaceljevo (or Kazelevo) which have repeatedly been described. Several of the Engravings in this week's publication represent the stirring incidents of the battle of Kaceljevo, fought on the 5th ult., when the Russians were driven back from the Lom, and were forced to retire upon the Jantra; and the conflict of the 14th at Sinankoi, or Sinankui, related in Mr. Prior's letter which was printed in our last. The following letter of the *Times*' Correspondent, dated the 17th, may serve to explain the general bearings of this movement on the part of Mahomet Ali Pasha, who seems, however, to have found himself under the necessity of retiring upon the Lom, and who has since been deprived of his command in Bulgaria for an imputed failure to execute the plan of his campaign:—

"The operations on the Lom, commenced by the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army, led to the battle of Karahassankoi on the 30th ult., and to that of Kazelevo on the 5th inst. These two Turkish victories caused the Russians to abandon the right bank of the Lom, and there soon also followed a general retrograde movement of the Russian forces from the left bank towards the Jantra. By the 7th all the important Russian positions on the other side of the Lom, opposite Kazelevo and at Popkoi, were voluntarily abandoned, and it seemed the intention of the enemy to concentrate the forces at his disposal in this quarter of the seat of war at Biela. The corps commanded by Achmet Eyoub Pasha was stationed at Kazelevo; that under Prince Hassan on the line between Karahassankoi and Sarnasufiar, his advanced posts taking up ground on the left bank of the Lom. Before, however, proceeding to more detailed description of these operations I may enumerate the advantages accruing to the Turkish army from their possession of the line of this river. First, there is the acquisition by the Turks of a very considerable tract of country which had been in part actually occupied, in part constantly menaced, by the enemy. Secondly, the success at Karahassankoi secured to the Turks a position of the greatest consequence for the protection of Rasgrad and Eski Djuma. Thirdly, the possibility was created of pushing operations as far as the Jantra. Lastly, there must not be left out of account the gain to the morale of the Ottoman troops from this victory.

"But this closes the list of advantages falling to the Turks from these two victories. The position at Kazelevo was, from a tactical point of view, not so good as that at Rasgrad, and co-operation between the two corps under Prince Hassan and Achmet Eyoub Pasha became decidedly more difficult. To judge from the general position of our forces on the 7th, I do not believe it was the intention of the Turkish commanders to push operations towards the Jantra. They seemed disposed to rest satisfied for the present with the partial advantages they had gained, and which were rather moral than military, and wait composedly for a more favourable opportunity to resume the offensive. This policy, however, was suddenly changed by intelligence which Mehemet Ali received of the dangerous situation in which Osman Pasha found himself after the occupation of Lovatz by the Russians. The latter had cut off communication with Osman Pasha, and were aiming by means of a victorious attack on Plevna to precipitate a Turkish disaster. This crisis at once suggested to the Turks a concentrated advance of the forces on the Lom line in the direction of Biela, in order to divert the enemy's strength from the line of Lovatz-Plevna, and consequently relieve the threatened army. The best measures were at once adopted in Constantinople to give speedy succour to the distressed corps. Twenty battalions were directed to Orhanieh, whither Chefket Pasha, who had just arrived at Shumla with thirteen battalions from Soukhoum Kaleh, was also dispatched to take command of the relief corps. On account of the defective communications, however, and the known dilatoriness of the Turks, it is very questionable whether the relief corps will be able to reach Plevna and give the needed succour before the Russians have become masters of the place or inflicted some crushing disaster on the Turks there. To assist, therefore, in the deliverance of Osman Pasha from the above predicament, to divert a part of the enemy's strength from Plevna, and, if possible, by a decisive victory to re-establish the good fortune of the Turks, Mehemet Ali resolved to push his operations from the Lom towards the Jantra.

"The plan of the forward movement was:—The corps commanded by Prince Hassan and Achmet Eyoub Pasha were to march in the direction of Cerkovna and Osikova, there form a junction, and then proceed to operate against Biela. The advance accordingly began on the 12th, the corps under Prince Hassan taking the way of Popkoi, Kopace, and Vodica. On the 13th the advance guard reached Kopace, and on the other side of that place encountered four of the enemy's battalions, occupying the heights to the north. A short but violent engagement ensued between the advance guards of the two bodies, Circassians and Cossacks taking a part in it. On the evening of the same day the corps encamped between Vodica and Kopace, occupying the plateau to the north and the heights to the south of Kopace, the head-quarters being to the west of the latter place, and the advance guard being pushed forward to within three miles of Vodica.

"The corps commanded by Achmet Eyoub Pasha also began its march on the 12th, the main body going by way of Orendzik and Jenidzesi. To cover the right flank of this corps, the division under Asov Pasha, consisting of eighteen battalions, was dispatched by way of Stroko to Sinankoi, there to take up a position. On the 13th the bulk of Achmet Eyoub Pasha's corps entered Jenidzesi, and soon effected a junction with the troops of Prince Hassan, occupying the plateau to the north of Vodica. At Sinankoi, on the 13th, the division under Asov Pasha encountered the enemy in comparatively weak numbers, and after a short engagement repulsed him. On the 14th the main army remained in position, only making a slight redistribution of their forces. The same day, about noon, Asov Pasha's division, stationed at Sinankoi, was attacked by a large detachment of the 12th Russian Corps. A furious engagement ensued, lasting six hours, and resulting in a somewhat disorderly retreat by the Russians across the Banicka Lom. Asov Pasha, too, up till to-day, has maintained the positions he won. In the course of the 14th there were numerous trifling engagements between reconnoitring bodies along the whole front, these encounters being mainly caused on the part of the Russians by the endeavour to re-establish the feeling with the enemy which they had partly lost by their retreat from the Upper Lom and Kazelevo, consequent on their defeat at the latter place. After six p.m. of the 14th four battalions marching from Cerkovna made an attack on the Turkish outposts to the west of Vodica. Several Turkish battalions went out against them, and an angry infantry contest arose, lasting almost till midnight, when the

Russians retreated. The Turks lost 150 wounded, but the number of their dead was not ascertained. In all directions throughout the night of the 14th and 15th skirmishing went on among the outposts, without, however, assuming anywhere serious proportions.

"Since yesterday all has been perfectly quiet, and the Turkish Army is stationed in the position above described, which it is still further strengthening by earthworks. Reconnaissances, in which the Commander-in-Chief takes an active part, are frequently made, and by them it has been ascertained that one division of the 12th Russian Corps is posted at Botinka, the other division probably holding a post of observation further to the north, towards Rustchuk. The 13th Corps covers the front of Biela, ranged along a line between Golbunar and Koprivca. One division of the 11th Corps is posted at Cairkoi, the second division at Cseserevo being employed to guard Osman Bazar. In case, therefore, of an attack on Biela, the Russians can at once bring up for its defence two corps, and yet have one division left to observe Rustchuk and another to guard Osman Bazar. In these circumstances it would be unadvisable for the Turks to attack Biela, which is, moreover, well fortified. It is true that a commander of energy and talent might prove equal to all these difficulties if he had the support of an army more fitted for offensive operations than the Turkish army can presume to be. Things, however, being as they are, it is the duty of the head of the army to renounce for the present all idea of an attack on Biela. This, of course, suggests the question whether the whole forward movement of the Turks was not a mistake, and whether it would not have been more to their purpose to abide in their old positions. This question, I think, would have had to be answered in the affirmative had it not appeared possible that recent offensive operations of the Turks on the Jantra would engross the attention of forces which otherwise might have been sent forward to help in crushing Osman Pasha at Plevna."

## PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN IN ARMENIA.

The Sketch Map given below illustrates the battles recently fought between Kars and Erzeroum. It must be remembered



THE WAR: MAP OF THE RECENT BATTLES NEAR KARS.

Dagh, owing, it is said, to want of water. The Turks attacked the Russian centre, but were repulsed. After this, on the following day, no operations of importance took place; but in the evening the Russians withdrew most of their forces from Parget, on the Kars river, only leaving there an advanced guard of six battalions.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Bell, supplies a complete illustration of the battle at Kizil-Tepe on Aug. 25, which forms the subject of our two-page Engraving in this week's Number.

Kuo-Ta-Jin, the Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of China, has replied to an address sent to him from a meeting representing the Society of Friends held in London about a month ago. It principally relates to the suppression of the opium traffic, as to which he thinks that further discussion will become inevitable, owing to the intention of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to protest against the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, and he suggests that that body should be dissuaded from such a step.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Solicitor-General, gave a lecture on Egypt at the Launceston Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening. Egypt, he said, had been for ages the highway of commerce between the East and the West. It had possessed laws and had cultivated peaceful arts whilst surrounding nations had been at war. As to the future of that country, he expressed a belief that if some agreement could be come to amongst the Powers which would banish thoughts of civilising people by force, and try to do it by reason, there would then be hopes of Egypt again taking her place amongst the nations.

General Grant paid a semi-official visit to Southampton last Saturday, and was received by the Mayor and Corporation, having on their robes of office. The party drove through the town and round its outskirts. In accordance with General Grant's expressed wish, the proceedings did not partake of the character of a public demonstration. A considerable crowd, however, assembled outside of the hotel, and as a compliment to the distinguished guest a salute was fired from the Platform Battery, and the bells of the church of Holyrood were rung. In many parts of the town the American national flag was displayed.—General and Mrs. Grant arrived at Torquay on

that on Aug. 18 the Russians left their encampments at Kadiklar and Kurukdara, and formed in line of battle extending from Parget, on the Kars river, to the Uch Tepe, near the Arpa Chai. They advanced with forty-five battalions, ten regiments of cavalry, and 112 guns. On the left they captured Kerkhana and Taipalyk, but failed in their attack upon the Nakharji Tepe. On the right they advanced against Vizinkoi and the Yaghni Dag, or Yanilar; but, having captured Sarbatan, they failed to make any further progress, and retired in good order to their encampments. The advanced camps, at Parget and Ani, were evacuated in consequence of this engagement. An illustration of this battle will be found in our Paper of the 29th ult. On Aug. 24 the Russians were seen to concentrate the whole of their forces near Kurukdara, leaving only a small force on the Kizil-Tepe. The Turks, availing themselves of this indiscretion, attacked the latter place during the dawn of the 25th, and captured it. The Russians were unable to recover this position; and, after some severe fighting at Sarbatan and Uch Tepe, they retired. This engagement was described in our Paper of last week. On or about the 15th ult. the Turks reinforced their left wing, and occupied Parget, on the Kars river. Their positions were then approximately those shown upon our present Map. The third and most important battle began on the 1st inst. with a skirmish near the Arpa Chai, in which the Russians are said to have been worsted. On the 2nd inst. the Russian General made a serious attempt to cut off the Turks from Kars. At break of day the Russians captured the Great Yaghni Dag (Yanilar), but their attempt on the Little Yaghni failed. They appear also to have occupied Parget and Akchakala, on the Kars river. On their right flank the Turks not only resisted the attack of the Russians, but drove the enemy back as far as the Arpa Chai. The Russians state their losses on this day at sixty-nine officers and 3000 men killed and wounded, whilst the Turks assert that their enemy lost 5000 men, and in another account that they found 5000 dead upon the field of battle. Next day (Wednesday week) there was but little fighting on the Russian left; the Russians retained their positions; but on Thursday week the battle recommenced. During the night the Russians voluntarily evacuated their positions on the Great Yaghni

Monday evening; they are the guests of Mr. A. D. Jessup, of New York.—The visit of General Grant to Birmingham has been fixed for the 16th and 17th inst. A committee has been formed to give the General a suitable reception, and on the 17th a public dinner to welcome him will take place at the Townhall.

The Countess of Leven's residence, Roehampton House, Roehampton, was entered and robbed on the night of the 5th inst. while the members of the household were assembled at prayers in the dining-room. One of the servants went to a bed-room, and, finding the door locked from the inside, her suspicion was aroused, and she gave an alarm. It was then found that the bed-room window had been entered by means of a ladder, and jewellery and money—in notes—taken to the value of about £60.

A harvest thanksgiving service was held in Kilsallaghan church, diocese of Dublin, last Sunday, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Twigg, A.M., Vicar of the united parishes of Swords and Kilsallaghan; text, St. John xii. 24, and a collection was made for the Indian Famine Relief Fund. The church was tastefully decorated with harvest products, and hymns suitable to the occasion were sung. The parish of Kilsallaghan, the church of which is one of the smallest in Ireland, was the first benefice held by the venerated Bishop of Cork, now the oldest Bishop of the Irish Church; and during his incumbency his son, now Bishop of Ossory, was born in the Vicarage of Kilsallaghan.

Last Saturday afternoon the memorial to the well-known Lancashire author and politician, Mr. Samuel Bamford, the author of "Passages from the Life of a Radical," at the cemetery, adjoining the old parish church, Middleton, near Manchester, was unveiled in the presence of thousands of spectators. The memorial consists of an obelisk 25 feet high. It bears a medallion of the deceased, and an inscription relating to the prominent part he took in the advocacy of civil and religious liberty, Free Trade, and Parliamentary reform. A large number of the local notabilities were present. Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P. for Oldham, addressed the meeting and adverted strongly to the useful career of Mr. Bamford in the various spheres to which he devoted himself.



## MUSIC.

The twenty-second season of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace began well last week, when the programme was of strong and varied interest. The concert opened with Weber's romantic overture to "Oberon" and closed with that to Auber's last opera but one, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," a work containing much graceful music, although of a slighter nature than the composer's earlier productions. The central orchestral piece was Beethoven's first symphony (in C major), in which there is much of the melodic charm of Mozart's style. Sir Julius Benedict's pianoforte concerto in E flat was brilliantly played by Madame Arabella Goddard, for whom this fine work was specially composed, and by whom it had previously been performed at the Crystal Palace. A specialty in Saturday's programme was the music composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan for Shakspeare's "Henry the Eighth," and given, on this occasion, for the first time in London. It consists of an imposing pageant march, a very characteristic song and chorus, a graceful dance movement, and some "slow water music." There is much character and effective instrumental writing in this incidental music, which was composed for the revival of the play by Mr. Calvert, at Manchester; Mr. Sullivan's music for "The Merchant of Venice" having been produced under similar circumstances. Each of the pieces given on Saturday was much applauded, particularly the song and chorus to words alleged to be by King Henry VIII. This is one of the best of the numbers, and pleased so greatly as to command an immediate encore. The remainder of Saturday's programme consisted of Senta's ballade (from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman") and lieder by Chopin and Kirchner, well sung by Madame Sophie Löwe; and Schumann's chorus, "Gipsy Life," effectively rendered by the Crystal Palace choir. Mr. Manns was, as usual, warmly applauded on reappearing at the conductor's desk. The second concert takes place to-day (Saturday), when the programme will include Max Bruch's violin concerto (played by Señor Sarasate), and his prelude to "Loreley" (both conducted by the composer), Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," and that by Mendelssohn entitled "A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," and Haydn's symphony in B flat.

This week's programmes of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts have comprised a Sterndale Bennett night, on Wednesday, and another ballad night, announced for yesterday (Friday) evening.

The Crystal Palace performances of operas in English this week have comprised "Faust" on Tuesday, for the benefit of Mr. H. Corri, and "Norma" on Thursday, for the benefit of Madame Ida Gillies Corri.

The Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed on Nov. 12.

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association will begin a new season on Nov. 12, with Mr. E. Prout as conductor—this being the second year of his appointment to the office. As before, the arrangements will include the engagement of a complete orchestra, and the works to be performed will be chiefly of the classical school.

The fourth series of the Glasgow "Choral and Orchestral Concerts" will take place in the newly-erected halls next month, in December, and January, beginning on Nov. 15. A full orchestra has been engaged, with Mr. J. T. Carrodus as leading violinist; and the chorus, of about 400 voices, will again be under the direction of Mr. H. A. Lambeth—Dr. Hans von Bülow having been engaged as orchestral conductor. During the series of concerts Professor Macfarren's cantata "The Lady of the Lake" (expressly composed for them) will be produced. Among other features of the programme will be "The Messiah," "Elijah," and Beethoven's "Choral Fantasia." There will be nine performances, three of which will be choral and six orchestral.

It is said that Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.—the eminent music-publishers—propose founding a musical scholarship at the National Training School for Music, South Kensington; and a similar scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

The Rev. W. D. V. Duncombe, M.A., Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral, has been appointed Custos of the College of Vicars Choral in the cathedral, in succession to the late Rev. Custos Goss.

## THE LATE MDLLE. TITIENS.

As briefly recorded last week, Mdle. Titiens died on the 3rd inst. She manifested remarkable vocal powers at a very early age. After pursuing her musical studies at Vienna, she returned to Hamburg, where she made her stage debut in 1849 as Lucrezia Borgia. She afterwards appeared at Frankfurt; and then at Vienna, as Donna Anna, in 1856. Her growing success and renown led to her engagement in London, where she made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1858 as Valentina in "Les Huguenots." From that time until May, this year, Mdle. Titiens maintained a special position by her admirable performances in heroic and tragic opera. From the destruction of Her Majesty's Theatre by fire in 1867, Mdle. Titiens still remained a member of Mr. Mapleson's establishment, during the seasons of his occupation of Drury-Lane Theatre, and again on his occupancy of the new building in the Haymarket which replaced the one that was burnt. Only a few appearances were made there by Mdle. Titiens, when the necessity for a severe surgical operation disabled her from following her career, which has now, unhappily, terminated by a premature death, for the singer was in the plenitude of her powers. Not only on the stage, but also as a concert-singer and in oratorio, Mdle. Titiens occupied the highest rank. With but few exceptions, including a visit to America, her career was pursued in this country. As we remarked in our summary of this year's season at Her Majesty's Theatre, in commenting on Mdle. Titiens's illness, she was as much liked and esteemed personally as she was admired for her exceptional qualities as an artist. As a representative of the heroines of romantic and tragic opera, her death leaves a void which can scarcely be filled, and her loss will be deeply and widely lamented from feelings of personal esteem.—Mdle. Titiens was buried on Monday, in the cemetery at Kensal-green. The funeral procession comprised six mourning coaches and a large number of private carriages, including one sent by command of the Queen. Near the grave there was a large assemblage of notable persons of the musical and dramatic professions.

An open competition for thirty situations as assistant of excise in the Inland Revenue Department will be held by the Civil Service Commission in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Leeds, Birmingham, Norwich, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Cork, Galway, Belfast, Omagh, and Limerick, on Dec. 13 and 14 next. The limits of age for candidates are nineteen and twenty-two. Second-class assistants of excise receive a salary of £60 per annum, with an additional allowance of 2s. per diem when actively employed. They are eligible for promotion to higher situations.

## THEATRES.

## HAYMARKET.

No human action is governed by a single motive. More than one concurs in producing the simplest determination of the mind. It is impossible to secure purity and singleness of impulse for the most ordinary effort of selection either of end or means. Thus, in the sublimest exhibition of the affections, there is an alloy which qualifies the fine gold of sentiment, and worldly interests enter into the calculations of the least selfish. Nor does the perplexity stop there; for, in the choice of motives, the individual will predominate, and lends the weight to the one impulse that enables it to guide the conduct. Mr. W. S. Gilbert has placed on the stage of this theatre a comedy, entitled "Engaged," showing how, among well-intentioned and respectable people, they are led by vulgar motives and sordid interests, even when designing to show themselves at their best as generous and loving, and even pious characters. But in the treatment of his subject he commits a serious error. Instead of showing how inferior motives interfere with and qualify the noblest intentions, he sacrifices the latter entirely to the former, and makes the only real impulse to consist in selfishness, and reduces the loftier to a merely negative position. His virtuous people, accordingly, are all hypocrites; their aims are uniformly ignoble, while their professions are exaggerated pretensions. We have, consequently, no sympathy for any of the characters in Mr. Gilbert's so-called "comedy;" and even in the "farceful" element which it also claims we lack that geniality without which farce is a sterile absurdity. The proper title of Mr. Gilbert's work would be a satire; but even then it would exceed the truth, and show no "soul of goodness in things evil." The satirist has no right to belie humanity, and, instead of correcting certain faults or frailties, to condemn it altogether as wholly despicable and bad. All classes, according to Mr. Gilbert, are saturated with the same vice, and an inherent villany levels them equally in the same degradation. The Scottish peasant affects a pathos which he does not feel, and his lassie an attachment which she is ready to discard in presence of a better offer. The former is willing to sell her to a rival for "two pounds," and the latter to exchange him for a stranger with a fortune. Yet she describes herself as "vera guid," as well as "vera beautiful," and therefore entitled to make the most of her qualities in the matrimonial market. Angus Macalaster, her lowland admirer, while maintaining a decent exterior, is capable of extraordinary baseness. He manages so to practise on the railway lines to Gretna that they continually upset the trains, without doing serious damage to the passengers, in order that they may be compelled to find refuge in a widow's cottage for a time, and bring the custom on which she thrives. The heroine, too, rejoicing in the aristocratic name of Belinda Treherne (Miss Marion Terry), in the midst of her heroic protestations of "an imperishable love," all at once descends from her stilts to inquire into the gentleman's income, and, finding it uncertain, defers her answer *sine die*. Meantime, she practises with a man of property, Mr. Cheviot Hill (Mr. George Honey), who, for a purpose, acknowledges her to be his wife before two witnesses, and thus, according to Scottish law, becomes her husband. Out of this absurd situation, which closes the first act, the plot is subsequently evolved, consisting, in fact, simply of hypothetical perplexities, and not any real imbroglio. A doubt is raised whether the acknowledgment took place on Scottish soil, the cottage being situated on border-land, and this serves to drag out the two final acts; the question being settled by the discovery that the garden is in Scotland, though the hut itself is in England. The lady gladly seizes on the fact that they were married in the garden, and thus secures her selfish aim. The lady has other lovers, who contribute to the broad fun of the piece, which throughout provokes vehement laughter, mingled with some resentment on account of the satire concealed in its ridiculous argument. We could have wished that Mr. Gilbert had treated us with a genuine comedy, in which there had been less burlesque and more of true dramatic life and character. We confess that to us the piece is unsatisfactory, and leaves behind a disagreeable impression.

## COURT.

This theatre distinguished itself on Saturday by producing a posthumous work of the late Lord Lytton. The author, it appears, left the drama in an unfinished state; but, with the consent of the present Lord Lytton, Mr. Charles Coghlan has been permitted to write a fifth act, completing the production. It is entitled "The House of Darnley," not the famous Scotch family, but a city firm, the hero being a commercial speculator who has succeeded, and values himself on being a prosperous man of business. He has a friend, named Mainwaring, who, in his blunt way, is always contriving some good; he has also a dangerous acquaintance, Sir Francis Marsden, who has designs upon his wife. Then there is Lord Fitzhollow, her father, with other minor persons, "whereof here needs no account." The action opens with a statement of Marsden's designs on Lady Juliet, and then proceeds with Darnley himself and his clerk, Parsons, who cautions his principal against imprudent speculation, and his friend Mainwaring, who warns him of his wife's danger. The best scene in the play is one in the second act, where Darnley, in the presence of his wife, tells a parable which includes a portrait of the seducer, and then, putting on his hat, with a knowing wink at his wife, leaves the parties together. His confidence, however, is not quite justified by the event, and his contempt not without a perilous ingredient. Lady Juliet suspects him of an intrigue with a lady dwelling in St. John's-wood, and deserts him just as ruin falls upon his house, but returns to him as soon as news of his misfortune reaches her unwilling ears. So far, Lord Lytton's portion of the story extends: the winding-up was an easy task. The performance has been eminently successful.

## GLOBE.

A new piece was introduced to the public at a morning performance last Saturday, entitled "Two Hundred a Year." Such is the income supposed to be possessed by a man about town, who schemes to marry a lady of great expectations. A woman of the world endeavours to make a mere convenience of him; but is thwarted by the fact that her fortune is doubtful. Ultimately, she makes herself content with the small income of her husband, and is rewarded for her acquiescence by the recovery of the will on which her own depended. The affair is a trifle, a comedieta, written by Mr. A. F. Pinero, which merits the success it achieved.

A special morning performance, in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, is announced to take place at this theatre next Saturday, Oct. 20. An appropriate address, written by Mr. Clement Scott, will be delivered by Mrs. Stirling; and among other items in the programme will be a recitation by Mr. Hermann Vezin, and Morton's comedy, "Speed the Plough." The comedy, which has not been played for twenty years, has been specially revised by Messrs. Arthur Matheson and Edward Righton; and the cast will include Miss Litton, Mrs. Stephens, Messrs. W. Farren, Ryder, Warner, Righton,

Billington, J. Clarke, E. Terry, Lionel Brough, David James, and Thomas Thorne.

Under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, a special morning performance will take place at the Strand on Saturday, the 27th inst., in aid of the Indian Famine Fund, when the members of the company will give their services.

Mr. C. C. Flower, of Stratford-on-Avon, who has already subscribed liberally towards the Shakspeare Memorial, now offers a further donation of £4000, provided a similar amount be subscribed by the public.

## THE SANITARY CONGRESS AT LEAMINGTON.

The Congress was resumed on the 4th inst. by Dr. G. Wilson, medical officer for Mid-Warwickshire, reading a paper on the Past History and Future Prospects of Sanitary Science. He traced the recurring epidemics and famines of the middle ages to the unsanitary condition which everywhere prevailed, sewerage and water supply being wholly neglected, food coarse, and unsuitable intoxicating drinks generally used, and personal and domestic cleanliness unknown. As triumphs of sanitary science, he pointed to the virtual extinction of various epidemic diseases that were formerly widespread, and, passing to the future, urged that others might be as completely mastered. The death-rate throughout the country was one third beyond what it should be, representing 115,000 needless deaths annually. A second section sat at the Townhall, presided over by Mr. Chadwick. Dr. Moffat recommended that furniture and skirting boards should be regularly polished with beeswax and turpentine, because of their ozonic properties, and that juniper-trees, which emitted turpentine, should be planted around cesspools and other offensive places. Mr. Baldwin Latham dealt with subterranean water and disease. His deductions were that cholera, dysentery, enteric fever, and diarrhoea prevail most when subterranean water supplies reached their lowest level, whilst phthisis decreased with perfect drainage. A third section at the Pump-Room was presided over by Dr. Richardson. Surgeon-Major Chaumot, of Netley, speaking on climate and disease, showed that, excepting malaria, hygiene was much more important than locality, and that Indian mortality, though still far too high, had been reduced one half. Dr. Bartlett, treating of water for domestic use, pointed out that germs and spores were detected by microscopic examination in chemically satisfactory water, but which induced pyrosis and other derangements of the stomach. His deduction, therefore, was that water should be microscopically examined as well as chemically analysed. Miss Rose Adams, secretary of the London Ladies' Sanitary Association, contributed and read a paper on woman's work in relation to sanitary sciences. She urged that woman could best teach sanitary truths at home amongst women and children.

Next day the President, Dr. Richardson, occupied the chair, and announced that a cordial invitation had been received from the Mayor and Corporation of Stafford to hold the next conference of the institute there; but, as he knew there was also an invitation on the way from Maidstone, he suggested that the selection of the next place of meeting should be referred to the council in London. This suggestion met with the approval of the meeting, and was adopted. The event of the day was Dr. Brudenell Carter's address on Present Possibilities of Sanitary Science, which created almost as great an impression as the President's opening address. Having likened persons living in an unsanitary state to animals shut up in a close cage, which in the course of time would destroy each other, he referred to the plague and the black death, and said they were clearly owing to the filthy houses and habits of our ancestors, the floors being strewn with rushes, which were never removed, but merely covered with another layer, and all manner of filth was allowed to accumulate underneath. There were in the present day seven principal types of communicable disease—smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, fever, and diarrhoea, which annually destroyed in England 100,000 lives. It was known of some of them, and more than surmised with regard to all, that they were produced or propagated solely by means of filth or imperfect nuisance removal. He thought that what they were fairly entitled to ask of the Legislature was that where the introduction of disease had been traced to a certain channel that channel should be effectually closed for the future. It had been shown that one tenth of the blindness in Ireland was occasioned by smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, and fever. If the evils he had attempted to describe were to fall for the first time on a community paying due heed to sanitary regulations, they would surely be deemed so terrible that no sacrifice would be thought too great to remove them. It was only the influence of habit that led to their being regarded with indifference. In conclusion, he alluded to party politics, which had been such a great hindrance in the way of sanitary reform, and at whose shrine the lives of the people of England had been offered up. If such a transformation were possible, he hoped some professional politician of the present day would undergo development into a statesman; and he might thus be able to aspire to the highest rank of statesmanship and to enter upon a comparatively untrodden career. Such a man, of adequate culture and capacity, would be able to write his name on the pages of history as the greatest benefactor of mankind. The address, which was frequently applauded, was acknowledged by a special vote of thanks, on the motion of the Hon. and Rev. J. W. Leigh, seconded by Dr. Edgehill. A section also sat at the Townhall. Two papers were read on the treatment of town sewage, the second being an explanation of the interception process practised at Birmingham; and Dr. Stevenson, of Paddington, read one on the public conveyance of the infected sick. A fourth paper, by Dr. Russell, of Edinburgh, pointed out how the ignorance of builders and plumbers of the laws of health led them to render houses unhealthy by the way they were constructed and work and repairs were executed. A third section met in the Pump-Rooms in the afternoon. Dr. Baly, the medical officer of Leamington, read a paper on the sanitary condition of the borough, describing its complete system of sewerage, its perfect new water supply, its thorough system of scavenging, and, as a consequence, its low death-rate. Mr. W. Eassie, C.E., the secretary of the Cremation Society, London, exhibited working models and drawings sent from Padua, Milan, and Dresden, illustrating the process of cremation and burial, and delivered a brief address explanatory of both. Several other papers of minor interest were read. In the evening the members dined together at the Regent Hotel.

Excursions were made last Saturday to places of interest in the locality.

An excellent portrait of Mdle. Titiens has been lithographed and published by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, of Queen Victoria-street.





1. Gravitza Main Redoubt, captured by the Roumanians, Sept. 11. 2. Second Gravitza Redoubt, still besieged by Roumanians. 3. Another Turkish Redoubt. 4. Roumanian Artillery. 5. Turkish Artillery. 6. Dust thrown up by exploding shells. 7. Rifle-pits on the slope where the Roumanians advanced to assault the Second Redoubt.

THE WAR: THE GRAVITZA REDOUBT, AND RIGHT WING OF THE TURKISH POSITION AT PLEVNA.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.





CLOSE OF THE BATTLE OF KACELJEVO: FINAL CHARGE OF THE TURKISH CAVALRY.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Next Monday will be, both from a political and a social point of view, a terribly eventful day; and people are looking for it as anxiously as, a generation since, we looked for Monday, the Tenth of April, 1848. By next Monday the result of the French elections will be known; and the fate of the four miserable wretches now under sentence of death in Maidstone Gaol must, one way or the other, be decided. Although the destinies of a neighbouring nation and the chances of European peace or war during many years to come hang on the votes which on Sunday will be cast into the electoral urns by the French people, public opinion in England is much more excited about the sentence in the Penge murder case than by the struggle between the French Republicans and Marshal MacMahon. Even so, in 1815, did the brilliant star of Waterloo for a moment pale in the lurid glare of the controversy as to the guilt or innocence of Eliza Fenning. That unfortunate servant-girl was hanged for poisoning a whole family with arsenic. That she was not guilty of the crime for which she suffered death is now generally acknowledged. Nor was Jonathan Bradford guilty—albeit his intent had been a murderous one. Nor was Ambrose Gwynnett—although he was lucky enough to come to life again after he had been hanged in chains; and, after a long lapse of years, established his innocence in the light of day.

Of course we have been reminded of all these historic instances, and of a great many more, as bearing upon the case of the Stauntons and Alice Rhodes; but I fail to see that they have any kind of similarity with it. If, however, you will glance at a strangely and deeply interesting book called "Female Life in Prison, by a Prison Matron," published some fifteen years since by Messrs. Sampson Low, you will find a story which will at once remind you of the Penge "Mystery." I have not the book before me; but I remember that the *cause célèbre* in question was that of a mother and daughter, both ignorant peasants, who were convicted of manslaughter by starving the younger daughter of the prisoner. It was shown that the deceased was set to the work of making pillow-lace; that she frequently failed in the accomplishment of her task; and that she was deprived of food, as a punishment—such, at least, was the theory of the prosecution—for her negligence. In particular, for two days immediately preceding her death she had gone without nourishment; and the Crown strongly insisted, as a proof of the duress exercised towards her, on the circumstance that on her deathbed she had been heard to pray fervently to Heaven that she might be able to do her pillow-lace.

The mother and daughter were sentenced to a term of penal servitude; and in due time they were removed to Millbank, and came under the observation of the Prison Matron, who describes them as a dull, frigid, unimpressionable pair. So impassible, indeed, were they, that when, after a year or two, as a reward for good behaviour, they were allowed to be in association for a few minutes, the only greeting of the mother to the daughter was, "Well, Elizabeth!" and of the latter to her parent, "Well, mother!" The Matron expressed her firm belief that these women were wholly innocent of the offence for which they were punished. The husband of the former and father of the latter was a shepherd, the whole family were miserably poor; and long after the conviction it was ascertained that at the very time of the youngest daughter's death the entire household was literally without bread. The two prisoners mainly owed their sentence to their own dull apathy and taciturnity. They had not had courage, or sense enough, to tell their story even to their own counsel; so the prosecution had things altogether its own way. Silence, you will admit, may be, upon occasion, anything but golden. All readers of Victor Hugo's great romance will remember the judicial misfortunes that befell poor Quasimodo because he was deaf. The Judges were incensed by his surdity; so the unhappy hunchback got scourged, and was set in the pillory.

Enough of these horrors; but until the momentous Monday is over the Penge murderers will be tossed on the universal tongue. The dismal business seems temporarily to have thrown the entire public mind into a morbid state. The polished and philosophical *Spectator* publishes, and the grave and lofty *Times* copies, a long and hideously repulsive article called "The Black Museum," giving a detailed account of a number of nasty things appertaining to crime and criminals which are preserved in an upper room at the police headquarters in Scotland-yard; and one of the most fashionable shop windows in Regent-street is full of the *cartes de visite* of the Penge convicts and of the four detectives who are awaiting their trial. Decidedly the wind has set in the direction of Tyburn and Botany Bay, or the modern equivalents for those erst famous points of the criminal compass.

I have been reading Lord Ronald Gower's address at the Social Science Congress recently held at Aberdeen, and over the Fine-Art Section of which his Lordship so ably presided. The address, which was scarcely mentioned (owing to the surpassing interest of the Tyburn and Botany Bay matters) by the London papers, is, to my thinking, an admirable one. Lord Ronald sensibly left controversy on art-topics to the speakers who were to follow him, and confined himself to giving an eloquent and lucid *résumé* of the history and progress of the art of portraiture in Scotland, especially with reference to Aberdeen, whence have come many of the most gifted painters and sculptors of whom Caledonia can boast.

Naturally, the accomplished President had a good deal to say about Ramsay, George the Third's favourite painter, and whom Lord Ronald somewhat disparagingly (and quite justly) qualified as a kind of eighteenth-century Winterhalter. The artist's father, Allan Ramsay, wig-maker, bookseller, and poet, had nevertheless a much higher opinion of his son's talent. In my commonplace book I light upon the following letter, dated Edinburgh, May 10, 1736, written by the author of the "Gentle Shepherd" to Mr. Smibert, "an eminent painter and intimate friend." "My Son Allan," writes the old gentleman, "has been pursuing your science since he was a dozen years *auld*—was with Mr. Hyffidg, at London, for some time, about two years ago—has been since at home, painting here like a Raphael—sets out for the seat of the beast, beyond the Alps, within a month hence—to be away about two years. I'm *swee* to part with him, but *canna* stem the current which flows from the advice of his patrons and his own inclination." Allan did wisely in not stemming the current, for the younger Ramsay, although he did not paint precisely "like a Raphael," made a large fortune by his art.

Mem: Who was Mr. Smibert, that eminent painter, and who was Mr. Hyffidg, of London? My commonplace book says nothing about them, and I have no other books by me save Don Quixote and the Faerie Queene. Why? Because I have no home (they are whitewashing my Lares and staining my Penates oak colour); and I have come, for lack of a domicile, to Brighton. Everybody should come to Brighton just now. We are having the most delightful "Indian Summer"

weather that you can conceive. Lord Beaconsfield is here; and in another week I will wager that the Premier will look blooming and feel himself a boy again. George the Fourth is here. I saw him this morning trotting across the Steyne, in a curly brown wig, a real beaver hat, and a claret-coloured surcoat with a velvet collar. If it was not his Majesty, the ancient buck whom I met was certainly an admirably well-preserved relic of the Georgian era. In any case, I should advise you to come to Brighton. The cheese-takes at Mutton's and the old port at the Old Ship are as excellent as ever; and the young ladies from the "Colleges" and "Seminaries," celebrated by Mr. Ashby Sterry in his poem of "Two and Two," look even more sylph-like and more bewitching than they were wont. Come to Brighton, by all means. Herr Kuhe is giving his concerts; and the fly-drivers and Bath-chair men are civil and obliging. Come to Brighton, for fresh figs (was their cultivation introduced into Sussex by some of the Spanish waifs and strays cast ashore here after the dispersion of the Spanish Armada?) are ripe and cheap; the bathing season is not yet over; there is no mud; there are no fogs; there is nothing the matter with the gas, or the water, or the drainage, or the subterranean telegraph wires; there are no beggars by day nor burglars by night to make life burdensome to you, and—*aha!*—*there are no printers' devils.* Knock and ring, my young friends, as loudly and as persistently as you please at my door in London. Sit on the doorstep till your hair grows out of your caps, and your toes grow through your boots. I am at Brighton, and defy you. If they would only suppress the Electric Telegraph for awhile and limit the postal deliveries to one a day, the measure of my felicity would be complete.

About William Blake, "Pictor Ignotus," painter, engraver, poet, theologian, and madman, an amazing amount of more or less eloquent nonsense has within these latter days been written. The poor crazy man of genius who wrote the beautiful verses on "The Tiger" and on "The Little Lamb," and who drew the Ghost of a Flea, and many more wild things, has served a number of clever literary gentlemen merely as a peg on which to hang long-winded rhapsodies of criticism on their contemporaries and on themselves. Infinitely preferring deeds to words, I rejoice to see the noble etchings by Mr. W. Bell Scott from paintings and drawings by Blake, which have just been published in a handsome folio by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. The explanatory text is as discriminative as the etchings are artistic. Blake himself was a pupil of the famous engraver Basire; but until the appearance of Mr. Bell Scott's folio I can remember no worthy interpreter on copper of the "Pictor Ignotus," with the exception of Schiavonetti, who engraved Blake's outline illustrations to Blair's "Grave." Among Mr. Scott's etchings the masterpiece is, to my mind, that of the Nativity. Both in needle-work and biting-in it is worthy of Rembrandt. There are other plates which remind you vaguely, but irresistibly, of the famous Spaniard, Francisco Goya y Lucientes. What was the motto prefixed by Goya to his most mysterious aquatints? "*El sueño de la razon produce monstruos.*" Slumbering reason engenders monsters. The epigraph might with advantage be applied to many of Blake's productions. This is flat heresy, the clever literary gentlemen will tell me, I daresay. I cannot help it. I was always a heretic, and had I lived in Torquemada's time that orthodox official would have roasted me, to a certainty. G. A. S.

The Birmingham School Board has resolved that a memorial should be presented to the Educational Department to take steps for obtaining a Royal Commission to consider the present conditions of spelling in the English language, and the possibility of adopting some measure of reform.

A large and influential meeting was held at Dundee yesterday week, at which Provost Robertson presented the Rev. George Gilfillan with an elegant cabinet and a cheque for £1000, subscribed by his admirers in all parts of the world. The interest of the money is to be applied to support two scholarships for poor students.

The Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Show was held yesterday week, in splendid weather. Amongst the principal prize-takers were the Marquis of Abergavenny, Marchioness Camden, and Messrs. E. and A. Stanford, who took the two challenge cups, which they had won for three consecutive years, for the best Sussex bull and horse, and the champion cup for the best yearling heifer.

Commander William Dawson, of the Royal Navy, writing on behalf of the Missions to Seamen Society, of which he is the secretary, says:—"Within the present year 3080 disused prayer-books, 6895 hymn-books, and 63,000 old books, magazines, periodical papers, &c., have been put on board merchant-ships by the Missions to Seamen chaplains and readers. As our supply is exhausted, would you allow me to say how thankful we should be if your readers would send their disused books, magazines, and pictorial papers in boxes, hampers, sacks, or parcels, by rail or parcel delivery to the Missions to Seamen Society, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C., where book notices for church boards can be had."

Lord Winmarleigh formally presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Warrington on the 4th inst. Mr. Warrington Wood's colossal statue of "St. Michael Overcoming Satan," which has been subscribed for at a cost of 1000 guineas, as a monument of this sculptor's genius in his native town. The occasion was also taken to open an art-gallery that has been erected to receive the statue, which is regarded as Mr. Wood's masterpiece. At the same time Mr. Robson, of Lymm, presented the valuable collection of oil paintings collected by his brother. This collection includes works of Titian, Correggio, Murillo, Gainsborough, and Reynolds. At a luncheon which followed, Lord Winmarleigh, Sir Gilbert Greenall, M.P., Colonel Blackburne, M.P., Mr. Rylands, M.P., and other gentlemen addressed the assembly.

The re-survey of the city of Edinburgh, which was begun in December last by the Ordnance Survey Department, has been completed, in so far as the outdoor work is concerned. The last survey of the city was made in 1851, and great changes have taken place since then. Some idea of these alterations and additions may be formed from the fact that, whereas in 1851 the population numbered 132,977, and the value of real property was estimated at £657,665, the population now numbers 196,979, and the value of the real property is set down at £1,468,941. The actual extent of ground surveyed at this time measures about three miles and a half from east to west, and four and a half from north to south—that area including the whole of Edinburgh, and its suburbs of Grange, Morning-side, Newington, &c., as well as Leith, Newhaven, Trinity, and Granton. Lieutenant Kirkwood has had the direction of the staff engaged on the work, which, on an average, has numbered nine men. The cost of the survey, which will be about £1100, is to be defrayed by the Edinburgh and Leith Corporations, the parochial boards and gas companies of the two cities, and other public bodies interested, according to a scale of per-centages which has been arranged.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF ST. GERMANS.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Granville Eliot, G.C.B., P.C., LL.D., Earl of St. Germans and Baron Eliot of St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall, died on the 7th inst. His Lordship was born Aug. 29, 1798, the only son of William, second Earl of St. Germans, by his first wife, Lady Georgiana Augusta Leveson-Gower, fourth daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford (father of the first Duke of Sutherland). He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Prior to his accession to the Peerage (Jan. 19, 1845) he sat in Parliament for Liskeard, 1824 to 1832, and for East Cornwall from 1837 to 1845. He was Secretary of Legation at Madrid, 1824 to 1833, and a Lord of the Treasury, 1827 to 1832. In 1835, being then Lord Eliot, he went as Envoy to Spain, and concluded the famous "Eliot Convention." In 1841 he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, and, in 1845, Postmaster-General. From December, 1852, to March, 1855, he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and twice—viz., 1857 to 1858 and 1859 to 1866—Lord Steward of the Household. This high-minded and accomplished nobleman thus filled several important offices of the State, and, in each, rendered good service to his country. The fairness and ability with which he administered the government of Ireland during his Viceroyalty, and the genial courtesy which characterised his Court at Dublin Castle, gained for him the honour and esteem of all parties. He was essentially a gentleman. The Earl married, Sept. 2, 1824, Lady Jemima Cornwallis, third daughter and coheir of Charles, second and last Marquis Cornwallis, by the Lady Louisa Gordon, his wife, daughter and coheir of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, Knt., and leaves surviving issue one daughter, Lady Louisa Ponsonby, and three sons, of whom the eldest, William Gordon Cornwallis, now fourth Earl of St. Germans, was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Eliot in 1870; he was born in 1829, and was formerly M.P. for Devonport, and previously in the Diplomatic service.

## SIR C. H. RUMBOLD, BART.

Sir Charles Hale Rumbold, seventh Baronet, who died at the Cape of Good Hope on Aug. 28 last, was born in 1822, the fourth son of Sir William Rumbold, third Baronet, by Henrietta Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter and eventual heiress of Thomas Boothby, Lord Rancliffe, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his nephew in June last, only two months prior to his decease. Sir Charles was Assistant-Superintendent of Stores at the Cape. He was never married; and the title devolves on his next brother, now Sir Horace Rumbold, eighth Baronet, Minister Resident and Consul-General at Chili, who was born in 1829, and married, in 1867, Caroline, daughter of George Harrington, Esq., of Washington, U.S., by whom (who died in 1872) he has three sons.

## MAJOR-GENERAL BARROW.

Major-General Lousada Barrow, C.B., late Chief Commissioner of Oude, died on Monday last at his residence at Ryde, Isle of Wight. He obtained his first commission in the spring of 1836, and since then had been in constant active service. He formerly belonged to the Madras Cavalry, and was appointed to the Staff Corps in February, 1861. He served in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844-5, and throughout the Indian Mutiny, being engaged in many actions, and was present at the siege and final capture of Lucknow. His name had been frequently favourably mentioned, and he obtained the special notice of the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General, besides receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. For his services in the field he was in 1858 nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In December, 1864, he was nominated Commissioner of Lucknow Division, and was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude in January, 1871. He became Captain in 1849, Major in 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1863, Colonel in 1865, and Major-General in 1870.

The deaths have also been announced of—

George Gillman, banker, of Portsmouth, on the 29th ult., at Southsea, Hants, aged seventy-four.

Percival Wormald, Esq., on the 29th ult., at Gomersal, Yorkshire, in his seventy-third year.

The Rev. John Sloper, on the 1st inst., at West Woodhay House, Berks, in his eightieth year.

The Rev. Charles Ffennell McCarthy, D.D., Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, on the 6th inst., suddenly.

Helen Stewart, Lady Kirkpatrick, widow of Sir Charles Sharpe Kirkpatrick, Bart., of Closeburn, N.B., on the 29th ult., aged sixty-two.

Major-General Arnold E. Burmester, C.B., late 59th Regiment, which he commanded at the capture of Canton, on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-five.

Charles Sergison Smith, Esq., of Consall Hall, Staffordshire, formerly of the 1st Dragoon Guards, on the 29th ult., at his seat near Leek, in his seventy-fourth year.

William Henshaw, Esq., Mus.D., for fifty years organist of Durham Cathedral, on the 30th ult., aged eighty-six, surviving his wife only three months.

John Davies, Esq., of Marrington Hall, Chirbury, Salop, J.P., lord of the manor of Marrington, on the 28th ult., at 63, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged fifty-six.

Colonel Evan Morgan, of St. Helen's, Swansea, late Captain R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Glamorganshire Artillery Militia, and J.P. and D.L. for that county, on the 3rd inst., aged eighty-three.

Thomas Tucker Edwardes, Esq., fourth son of the late William Tucker Edwardes, Esq., of Sealy House, in the county of Pembroke, on the 3rd inst., at his residence, Cleddan Lodge, in that county, aged sixty.

Colonel Henry Creed, late Bombay Horse Artillery, Colonel of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, and Colonel Commandant 1st Middlesex Administrative Brigade, on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-five.

Major-General Frederick Marow Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., F.R.S., on the 30th ult., at Foxhills, near Chertsey, aged sixty-five. He was the second son of Sir John Eardley-







## BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861).  
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.  
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The Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable terms.  
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## THE GRANVILLE, ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA, near Ramsgate.

Baths, Theatre, Concerts, Billiard-Room. Board, with attendance, in the Grand Gothic Dining-Hall, 12s. per day.—Address, THE MANAGER.

## THE GRAND HOTEL, LONDON.

The extensive building, now in course of erection on the site of the historical mansion of the Dukes of Northumberland, at the corner of Northumberland-avenue, Trafalgar-square, will, when completed, be OPENED as a "FIRST-CLASS HOTEL."  
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## KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Dr. Hassall says:—"The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell. The whisky is pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."

## LORNE "THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY."

HIGHLAND WHISKY. UNRIVALLED FOR "TODDY."  
Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C. Distilleries, Argyleshire.

## NATURAL MINERAL WATERS OF VICHY.

Property of the French Government.

**CELESTINS**—The water of this spring is very agreeable, sparkling, and slightly acidulated. Remedy for Complaints of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, &c.  
**HAUTERIVE**—This spring contains a greater quantity of carbonic acid, and is especially recommended as a table water.  
**GRANDE-GRILLE**—For Complaints of the Liver and Biliary Organs, Indigestion, &c.  
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**VICHY WATERS** are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk pure or mixed with wine or spirits.  
**CAUTION**—See that the name of the particular water required is on the capsule.  
Sold by all Chemists, Wine and Mineral Water Merchants, Price One Shilling per Bottle.

## COCK'S READING SAUCE

is the best and most economical Sauce ever manufactured FOR FISH, ENRICHING SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c.  
It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its excellence.

**CAUTION**—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark—viz., CHARLES COCK'S Signature on a white ground across the Reading Arms.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of **LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE**, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosbie and Blackwell, London; and Exported generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

FINEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES.

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

**CAUTION**—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across label.

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

## HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years

has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavor, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

## SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.  
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.

The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.  
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

## AMERICAN CENTENNIAL PRIZE MEDAL

## FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

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"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).  
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

## FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,

"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Hassall.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

## EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.  
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

FOR THE NURSERY, THE SICK-ROOM, AND THE FAMILY TABLE.

## BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

HAS BECOME A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY.

**THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY.** Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only.—Whites, for Pastry, 10s. 8d. per bushel; House-holds, for Bread, 10s.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 9s. 4d.; Course Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14lb.; fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley, 5s. 4d. per bushel, or 2s. 6d. per sack; Buck-wheat, Indian Corn, and Barley Meal, 5s. per bushel, or 19s. per sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 3s. 6d. per bushel, 13s. 6d. per sack; Middlings, 2s. 4d. per bushel; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per peck; Meat Biscuits, 2s. 6d. per cwt. Lentil Flour, for invalids, 1s. 11d. size, 1s.; and 7lb. 5s. All other kinds of Grain and seed. Special prices for large quantities. Orders and cheques to be made in favour of G. Young.

## AT PETER ROBINSON'S WAREHOUSE FOR BLACK GOODS, REGENT-STREET.

For TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE, CHOICE BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES COMPLETE, in the New Style, (Princess Polonaise and Skirt). Patterns and Photos free.

## "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM."

MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.  
PETER ROBINSON, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

## DEEP MOURNING ORDERS.

DRESSES, Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, and all made-up articles, in the most appropriate and best styles, at the lowest possible cost. Dressmaking and Millinery, by clever and expert artists.

## INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families. The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

## BLACK SILKS.—Excellent Value.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET. An immense purchase just completed in Lyons, from the well-known houses of Messrs. Bonnet, Fomson, Crosat, &c.

500 Pieces at 2s. 6d.  
150 Pieces at 3s. 6d.; extra wide.  
200 Pieces at 5s. 6d.; really worth 7s.  
150 Pieces at 6s. 6d.; cheap at 8s. 6d.  
And prices ranging up to 10s. 6d.  
Patterns free.  
PETER ROBINSON'S BLACK SILK WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.

## BLACK SILK DRESS VELVETS.

Exceedingly good qualities, at 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d.  
A Special Bargain in Lyons Velvet, at 10s. 9d.  
Black Silk-Trimming Velvets, at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.  
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.

FOR SIX GUINEAS.  
A BLACK SILK COSTUME, Made of Rich Lyons Silk, with Velvet Garniture, Exquisitely cut and fashioned. Copies of expensive Paris Models. Photos free.  
PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET.

## REMARKABLY CHEAP.

For One Guinea, A Black Quilted SATIN PETTICOAT. For Two Guineas, A Black Silk TRAINED SKIRT. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

## FOR TWO GUINEAS, and up to Seven, Costumes in New Black Materials, in various fashionable Styles, at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

## EVENING DRESSES, at One Guinea.

Black Brussels Net, at 29s. 6d.  
Tulle (condition keeping), 50s.  
Grenadine, 52s. 6d.  
New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed. Illustrations free.

## THE NEW CRAPE.

The Pure Silk Gordian Crape, for Widows and Orphans. Its advantages are—that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when sat upon, nor spot with rain. It is a richer black, free from dress and the gummed appearance so objectionable in other Crape. The wear of every yard is guaranteed.

The Gordian Crape is a Specialité, only to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET. The MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 256 to 262. Excellent qualities at 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d. Patterns free.

## FUR-LINED CLOAKS

at Summer Prices. Good useful Cloaks at 69s. 6d. and 34 gs.

## SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,

33 inches long, for 9 gs.  
36 inches long, for 10 gs.  
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

## NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

## ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES.

woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Fume, and other solid colours.  
price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard.  
For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6d. per yard.  
For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 5s. 6d. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.  
Books of Patterns sent post-free by

**SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,** Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth.  
The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge.  
Sea Water cannot injure it.  
Any Length is Cut by the Factors, who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

## SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce that they are now daily displaying, in all departments, the choicest Novelties in LADIES' DRESS for the approaching season. The prices marked will be found lower than any hitherto known for goods of such excellence. Special attention is called to a new stock of Black and Coloured SILKS, made for wear, at 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., and 5s. 11d. a yard. An immense variety of Dress Materials in new textures, from 12d. a yard; patterns free. Selected Paris Styles in Costumes, Mantles, and Jackets for autumn wear. Designs and estimates on application. Piccadilly and Regent-street, London.

## WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,

£20, £50, and £100.  
LAYETTES, £5, £10, and £20.  
INDIAN OUTFIT, £25.  
Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.  
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

## SWANBILL CEINTURE CORSET (Regd.).

An admirable combination of Ceinture and Corset of novel and ingenious manufacture, combining the advantages of both Stay and Joan of Arc Belt. While imparting a graceful symmetry and elegance to the figure, it affords a degree of comfort to the wearer not to be derived from an ordinary Corset. 16in. deep, 21s.; hand-made, 42s.  
Send size of waist with P.O. order.  
Sous la direction d'une corsetière Parisienne.  
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, Ladies' Outfitter, &c., 37, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church), London; and at 76 Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

## WOOLLEN CLOTHS.—Waterproof

Tweeds, Matelassé Cloths, Sealskins, Fur Beavers, and other materials for Ladies' Jackets; also every kind of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.  
C. MEETING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111 and 112, Hatton-garden, Holborn-circus, London.

## DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or ANTI-CATARH SMELLING BOTTLE.

THE ONLY CURE for COLDS and SORE THROATS, BY INHALATION.

ALKARAM, if inhaled on the first symptoms of cold, will at once arrest them; and even when a cold has been neglected and become severe, it will give immediate relief, and generally cure in one day.

ALKARAM contains no narcotic, and never produces any unpleasant effects. All those who dread the usual remedies for Colds, which almost always contain morphia or chloral, may safely avail themselves of this innocent and pleasant remedy. It acts as a slight cauter, but gives no pain; on the contrary, the smell is, agreeable and reviving.

ALKARAM. "Sandgate-road, Folkestone, Jan. 4, 1874.

"Sir,—I have just obtained a bottle of your excellent and unrivalled Cure for Colds. I have tried at over 200 chemists for an effectual cure, but never found one till I obtained your Alkaram, for which I thank you heartily.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c., "CYRIL DAVENOR."

ALKARAM may be safely used by Children, as will be seen from the following Testimonial:—

"49, Grosvenor-road, Highbury. "Sir,—Allow me to testify to the efficacy of your Cure for Colds. Six of my children were troubled with colds, and, having been induced to try your Alkaram, I have much pleasure in saying that it cured them in one day thoroughly.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully, "LOUIS GOLDSTEIN."

ALKARAM. "35, Baker-street, May 10, 1876.

"Dear Sir,—Your Alkaram is certainly a great boon, and seems to have a wonderful effect in cases of Hay-Fever and Cold in the Head. It should prove more and more valuable during the winter months, when colds are so general.

"Yours truly, "A. W. POSTANS, F.C.S."

ALKARAM.—Of all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a Bottle. AGENTS FOR INDIA—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet, and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA—Messrs. Elliott Brothers, Sydney; and Messrs. Hemmons, Laws, and Co., Melbourne. Address DR. DUNBAR, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

## DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

Proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE PUREST.

THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED. THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS.

## DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

THE ONLY KIND which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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DR. PROSSER JAMES, Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital. "DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 9d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

## THROAT IRRITATION.

EPPE'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. Sold only in Boxes, 6d. and 1s., labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly.

## FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS or FALLING SICKNESS.

A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery; it is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.—Address:—MR. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

## MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

## MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

## A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING

OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Blush Grey Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

## GOLDEN STAR BAY-LEAF WATER.

Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Acris). For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

## ROWLANDS' ODONTO

has been proved, by its unparalleled success of seventy years, to be the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth. Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being perfectly free from all deleterious and acid compounds, which give a temporary whiteness to the teeth, but ultimately ruin the enamel. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Price 2s. 6d. Take no Odonto but Rowlands'.

## WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP

("SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS"). Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous. "In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet. "It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal. In Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists. W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

## THOMPSON AND CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER

arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—55, Bold-street, Liverpool. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

## HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD COMPLEXION.

## PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP

is the Best for the TOILET, NURSERY, and SHAVING.

Recommended in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine," edited by Mr.

## ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.,

used by THE ROYAL FAMILY, and Sold by Chemists and Perfumers Everywhere.

## TRAVELLING BAGS.

Write for their "Bag Catalogue (Illustrated)." MAPPIN and WEBB, 76, 77, & 78, OXFORD-STREET, } London. W.; 2, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, CITY.

## ROUND SHOULDERS and STOOPING HABITS

Cured by DR. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDING BRACE for both sexes. It assists growth, and produces a handsome figure, 10s. 6d. each.—66, Berners-st. Illustrations sent.

## ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. PULVERMACH'S "GALVANISM,"

NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF EXHAUSTED VITAL ENERGY. In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

## MR. STREETER'S DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY, of exquisite design and workmanship. The only Jeweller in England whose stock consists solely of 18-Carat Gold.

## ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,

with all the latest improvements. Of MR. STREETER, 18, New Bond-street.

## "GOLD." By EDWIN W. STREETER.

Second Edition will shortly be ready.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877.